

Weather
Cloudy and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 46.5 and the minimum 46.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 44.2 and 38.9.

THE CHINA PRESS

大 陸 報

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

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RULE OF ONE MAN NEEDED BY RUSSIA, KOLTCHAK THINKS

Supreme Power Must Be
Concentrated In Indi-
vidual, He Says

TALKSATBANQUET

First Aim Of Siberian
Government Will Be
To Crush Bolshevism

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Harbin, February 26.—According to the Russian Telegraph Agency, the Supreme Governor of Siberia, Admiral Koltchak, recently visited Ekaterinburg. He was met at the railway station by the local authorities and proceeded to the Cathedral, where Archbishop Grigory gave him a hearty greeting. Then, after visiting the staff of the Siberian army, Admiral Koltchak proceeded to a banquet held in his honor.

Talks At Banquet
At the banquet the British Consul made a speech in which he said that Europe may have a false impression of Bolshevism but the representatives of the Powers in Russia will understand the meaning of Bolshevism and therefore express the deepest wishes that the Bolsheviks shall soon be finally defeated. In reply Admiral Koltchak, after explaining the reasons why the supreme power had to be delivered into the hands of one man, declared that the first problem of the ruler and Government of Siberia had determined to deal with was the final dissolution and destruction of Bolshevism, for which purpose a disciplined army was an urgent necessity. He further stated that despite the disturbed conditions, which make the work of reconstruction most difficult, the Government had managed to restore the courts of law and other institutions and was proceeding with this work in its endeavor to bring about normal conditions.

Agreeable To Self Government
Admiral Koltchak further declared that the promulgation of the law of municipal elections shows that the Government is not prepared to oppose the principle of self government. The land question would be carefully investigated and rearranged on a new basis providing for the needs of the peasantry and creating a new class of small farmers. The Government was also taking all measures to improve the conditions of labor.

Dealing with the international situation, Admiral Koltchak declared that there were no reasons to fear a change in the excellent relations existing between Russia, France and Great Britain, and he expressed the conviction that the relations of Russia will also take a friendly course, all this giving them the right to hope that the Government would meet with the support of the Allies in its struggle with Bolshevism.

HONGKONG WANTS TO SEE BRITISH GRAND FLEET

Colonial Government To Ask
Admiralty To Include Far
East In Itinerary

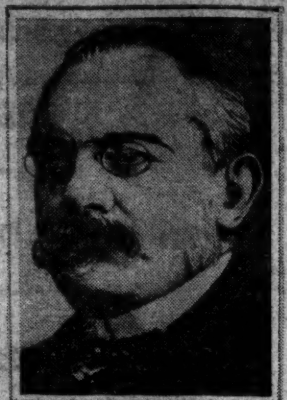
(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Hongkong, February 27.—In the Legislative Council today Mr. P. H. Holsen asked the Government to take steps to urge the Admiralty to include Hongkong in the projected itinerary of His Majesty's Grand Fleet and also to secure for Hongkong some of the captured German guns as public war souvenirs.

BRITISH DEMAND RETURN OF ALL CAPTURED GUNS

Bonar Law Says Germany Must
Give Back Artillery At
Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Colonel Bunn, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that Great Britain was demanding the immediate return of all the British guns captured by the Germans.

Important Members Of French Delegation At Peace Conference



ABOVE—JULES CAMBON, former French Ambassador in Washington, and Lucien L. Klotz, Minister of Finance, are important members of the French Peace Delegation. The other three members of the delegation are Premier Clemenceau, Andre Tardieu and Stephen Pichon. Mr. Cambon, with Foreign Minister Pichon, represents the diplomatic strength of the delegation. Mr. Klotz, recognized financial expert, is acting in this capacity on the delegation.

WILSON WELL GUARDED ON ARRIVAL IN BOSTON

President's Ship Narrowly Es-
capes Grounding In Harbor
In Fog

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Boston, February 24.—The U.S. George Washington, with President Wilson on board, arrived in the roadstead today. The steamer narrowly avoided grounding, owing to fog, shortly before her arrival. Special precautions were taken to protect the President, who was escorted by mounted police and cavalry in addition to the guards along the route. Sharpshooters were posted on the roofs. The crowds cheered President Wilson vociferously.

LEWIS MAKES DEFENSE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Democratic Leader In U.S.
Senate Answers Criticism
Of Opponents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, February 24.—In the Senate Senator Lewis, the Democratic Whip, maintained that the League of Nations does not contravene the Monroe Doctrine. He said that the opposition in Congress was inspired by personal and political antagonism to President Wilson.

Replying to the assertion that Great Britain and the Dominions could outvote the United States, Senator Lewis pointed out that there were eleven American republics and the United States with Central and South America would outvote the European States by nine votes to five if each of the British colonies had a vote. Senator Lewis deplored the suggestion of a dishonorable consolidation of the European nations, pointing out that every action of the Allies proved the falsity of this fear.

BIG MAIL DUE TODAY

A record mail from the United States, about 2,000 sacks in all, is expected to reach Shanghai late today via the Fushima Maru. It is expected that the ship will be in at about 4 p.m.

First Of Special Trains With Enemies From North Brings 170 To Shanghai

Others On Way With 800 Germans And Austrians;
Recognition Of Dr. Fischer May Result In
Action By Diplomatic Corps

The first of the several special trains bringing Germans and Austrians from Peking, Tientsin and Pailiao arrived here last night with 179 enemy subjects. Chinese troops guarded the train, which stopped at the Shanghai South Station. The Germans and Austrians are at Nantao where some 500 are now awaiting deportation.

Over 800 enemy subjects, guarded by 300 Chinese soldiers, are on the way from the North in special trains. The trains also carry 200 tons of baggage, all going to Germany and Austria.

The first boats to leave Shanghai with deportees are to depart on March 10, it was learned last night. The liners are being equipped for the journey and enemy subjects will have the best possible accommodations.

Bachelors will not travel steerage. They will receive the same accommodations that American and British troops had, "the best troops in the world," as an official, who is connected with the repatriation, said last night.

German doctors will go and no exemptions have yet been announced officially, it was learned yesterday. Officials say that lists already published are both incorrect and incomplete and the names of those to gain exemption will not be known until several cases now under consideration are decided.

The recognition of Dr. Oskar Fischer, known as an Austrian until yesterday, has been a topic for discussion by the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. The case has been brought to the notice of the Allied Ministers.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Fischer is now a Serbian. It also became known that he attempted to secure recognition as a Czechoslovak and while doing so, was under the protection of the Italian Consul.

How many former enemy subjects have secured recognition at Allied Consulates could not be learned yesterday. There is no disposition on the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to give out the information. It is known that ten or a dozen have been taken under the

SPARTACIST MOVEMENTS INCREASING IN GERMANY

Berlin Gets Reports Of Activities
From Numerous Cities
Throughout Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Berlin, February 23.—Naske, the Minister of Defense, says that reports are being received that the Spartacist movements throughout the Empire are daily increasing. The power at Munich is in the hands of the so-called Central Council composed of three Socialist Parties. The Vorwarts and another Socialist paper, however, state that the Communists have left the Central Council and relinquished all their offices and that an attempt is being made to form a government composed of Majority and Independent Socialists.

Copenhagen, February 24.—A message from Berlin states that the militia at Muelheim, in the Ruhr district, which refused to fight the Government troops, has dissolved the Spartacist Soldiers' Council and elected a pro-Government Council which has begun to disarm the Spartacists.

The Government has decided to repeal martial law at Karlsruhe as the situation has improved.

Copenhagen, February 25.—A message from Dusseldorf yesterday states that bands of Spartacists interfered with the municipal elections. They simultaneously appeared at the polling booths yesterday evening armed with rifles and hand-grenades and seized the voting returns and electoral lists and burned them in the street or threw them in the Rhine.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, February 24.—Count Romanones' Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested them to remain in office until the Budget has been passed.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—The Guards Division has been ordered to return to Great Britain from the Rhine-land and the battalions will arrive at short intervals during the next three weeks.

Veterans Of Civil War Greet Returned Yankee Heroes



The first contingent of California fighters being widely greeted by veterans of the days of '61, upon their arrival in San Francisco. The Yanks are members of the 143d Field Artillery, formerly the California National Guard.

Tang Shao-yi Presses Peking To Cancel \$17,000,000 Loan

Says Japan Has Already Given China Option Of Not
Accepting War Participation Money

Another strong message urging President Hsu Shih-chang to make a definite pronouncement cancelling the War Participation Loan was sent yesterday by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, head of the Southern delegation to the internal peace conference. Mr. Tang emphasized the fact that Japan has instructed Mr. Obata, its Minister in Peking, to inform the Waidiaopu that Japan would not press for the acceptance of the \$17,000,000 balance on the loan. He asks therefore why the Peking Government does not definitely end the matter by announcing its cancellation and hints that there may be secret reasons why it does not.

No answer has yet been received from Peking on the Southern ultimatum demanding the dismissal of the Shensi tuchun. It was also announced by the Southern delegation that it had received word from Shensi that Southern troops had been forced to retreat still further under pressure from Northern troops.

Mr. Tang's telegram to President Hsu follows:

The following is a translation of a telegram sent today to Peking further urging the cancellation of the War Participation Loan agreement:

Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, Peking: I trust that my telegram of yesterday urging the cancellation of the War Participation Loan has been brought to your attention.

The "War Participation Army" is the one thing regarding which our people entertain the most misgivings and which they are eager to get rid of. It tends to destroy the balance of power between nations, by introducing new and special foreign influence and to endanger the peace of the public while gratifying the inordinate ambition of a few.

Whether in respect of foreign interests or our own, there is no reason for its existence. This army is really financed by the War Participation Loan. In order, therefore, to prevent disaster at the source, this loan should by all means be cancelled immediately.

The hesitation hitherto manifested on the part of those in authority has been ascribed—not without some reason—to the fear that we might be compelled to carry out our part of the contract; but as a matter of fact, since the cessation of the European war, the call for our participation in the struggle is gone. The various unsatisfactory explanations given make it all the more evident to the public that there must be mysterious reasons involved.

Today, the Imperial Japanese Government, in view of the general tendency of world politics and forced by the stress of public opinion, has instructed their diplomatic representative to declare to your Foreign Office that they no longer intend to coerce us into compliance with that contract. Thus, the opportunity for saving ourselves is in the present moment.

Your only aim in accepting the momentous duties of your exalted office is to endeavor to save the nation from peril and ruin. If you should allow this loan to go on, you would be not only accused of inconsistency between your words and action but also suspected of complicity with the evil-doing factions. I am sure, however, this is contrary to your intentions.

To encourage such obstacles to peace or even to countenance such acts during the progress of the peace conference cannot possibly be attributed to one actuated by such patriotic aspirations as you have declared yourself to be.

Again, if we mean to be guided by public opinion, at home and abroad, there is almost no dissenting voice in the opposition of the War Participation Loan. If you value the people's will at all you certainly would not act against it.

You could not possibly conceal facts from public eyes nor escape from public criticism if you should voluntarily permit the country to be sold without even the least external compulsion. The present is the critical moment with disorder and ruin menacing the nation. It is, therefore, inexplicable why you should continue your attitude of hesitation.

My previous telegram not having conveyed all I wished to express, I now supplement it with this one, earnestly trusting that you will promptly come to a decision, taking advantage of the opportunity now offered.

The favor of your reply is respectfully and anxiously awaited.

POLISH DIVISIONS FROM WEST FRONT TO BE SENT HOME

Allies To Use Them As
Defense Force For
New Republic

DISCUSS MOROCCO

France Wants Free Hand
To Deal With Exist-
ing Mortgages

(French Wireless)
Paris, February 26.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). At the meeting yesterday the Council of the Conference reached an unanimous agreement on the expediency of sending to Poland the Polish divisions which were formed in France or Italy. These troops will assure the defense of the new republic. Now the only matter to be settled is the method of their transport.

During the same sitting France laid before the Council her claims concerning Morocco and asked a free hand concerning all the mortgages which have weighed on Morocco as the result of the intervention of Germany.

Belgian Commission Heard
The Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers met this afternoon at the Quai d'Orsay. The committee first listened to a communication made on behalf of the Belgian Commission which asked the Council to define exactly its authority. Then a lecture was given concerning the report of the military experts on the dispositions to be carried out to prevent contact between the Rumanians and the Hungarians in Transylvania.

Finally the Council heard the claims of Armenia, which were expounded by Boghos Nubar Pasha, President of the Armenian Committee, and by M. Ahronian, President of the Republic of the Caucasus.

A message from Madrid says that Count Romanones, speaking on the action of the High Commissioner in the Spanish zone in Morocco, says that General Baranger will act in agreement and in close communion of ideas with the policy of France, following step by step all that the latter carried out with most success in Morocco.

Reparation Commission Meets
(American Press Wireless)
Paris, February 24.—A communique states: The Allied Commission on Reparation met at 10:30 this morning at the Ministry of Finance, under the Presidency of M. Klotz. After welcoming Messieurs Monin and Freire Daudres as delegates for Portugal upon the Commission and concluding the discussion of its agenda, the Commission decided to push forward the work of the first and second sub-committees charged respectively with questions of valuation of damage and study of means of payment and the financial capacity of the enemy Powers. A third sub-committee has been appointed to study measures of control and guarantees. It chose as its president Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia.

The communique of the International Committee on the regime of ports, railways and waterways says: The sub-committee dealing with the question of freedom of transit met this morning at ten o'clock at the Ministry of Public Works and completed the discussion of the draft convention of freedom of transit which had been submitted by the British delegation. It was believed that the preparation of an official draft should be entrusted to a drafting committee.

Air Postal System Starting In France

Services To Be Maintained Be-
tween Paris And Several
Large Cities

(French Wireless)
Paris, February 26.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The aeronautic management in France announces that on Saturday next an air postal service will commence to function between Paris and Bordeaux. It will be followed by the opening of services which will radiate from Paris to Marseilles, Paris to Brest, Paris to Nantes and Paris-Toulouse.

Influenza Subsiding At American School

Only One New Case Reported
Since Last Sunday Among
Students

One suspected new case of influenza was reported yesterday at the Shanghai American School, over thirty of the pupils of which, as well as part of the teaching staff, have been suffering from the disease. The case yesterday, however, is the first since last Sunday and it is believed that the epidemic has practically run its course at the institution. The other patients are all doing well, a number being up and about again. Two of the staff returned home from hospital yesterday.

A number of influenza cases are reported throughout the Settlement, principally in the Western district, but no very severe cases have been noted. Among the Chinese the cases thus far have not been numerous and physicians state that the disease has not at any time been of particularly virulent type.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP TAKES SIBERIAN WOUNDED

453 Czechs And 420 British On Board Madras, Now Bound For Trieste

By Riley H. Allen
(Special Contributor)

Vladivostok, Siberia, February 15.—Japan and China are well represented on the list of Red Cross men and women in charge of the first contingent of wounded and invalid Czechs on their way home by sea. The British hospital ship Madras, carrying 453 Czechs and 420 British, sailed yesterday afternoon for Trieste and Southampton. At Trieste the Czechs will be disembarked and then the hospital ship will take the invalids of the British expeditionary forces to England for further hospital treatment.

The Red Cross has undertaken the repatriation of this and other contingents of Czechs at the request of General Stefanik of their forces. The Red Cross is in charge of taking these heroic soldiers clear into Bohemia. At Trieste a special hospital train will meet the steamer and the Red Cross party and its charges will go direct to Prague.

At Moll, Japan, where the Madras will touch for coal, 55 additional Czechs, who have been in hospital care in Tokyo, will join their brothers-in-arms. The Madras will then touch at Hongkong for 4,000 tons of cargo and begin the long swing down the Asian coast, through the Suez Canal, through the Mediterranean and up the Adriatic. Brief stops will be made at Colombo and Port Said.

The Madras is one of the finest hospital ships in the British service. She was built for carrying Chinese coolie labor, with room for 2,500. In the fall of 1914 she was refitted into a 600-bed hospital ship and piled between German East Africa and India and Mesopotamia and India.

Dr. H. O. Everole, an American physician of Los Angeles, who recently came to Siberia for Red Cross service, is in charge of the American party. Mrs. O. T. Logan, who has been engaged for many years in medical missionary work in Hunan Province, China, and who more recently has been at the Russian Island Hospital operated by the American Red Cross in Vladivostok; Miss Engeline Patterson of Omaha, Nebraska, whose brother was Flag Lieutenant on the U. S. Flagship Brooklyn when the Brooklyn was the home of the Red Cross in Vladivostok; and Miss Sarah Rees, who was engaged in missionary work at Kyoto, Japan, are members of the party. They are nurses. A Czech nurse and a Czech doctor accompany the patients also as Red Cross representatives.

The 420 British patients are well taken care of by a staff of doctors and nurses of the Royal Army Medical Corps headed Captain S. S. Dykes, R.A.M.C., who has been in the service in India for seven years and with the Madras for seven and a half months.

Inasmuch as only a fifth of the total number of cases aboard are "hot cases" it was perfectly possible to stretch the 600-bed accommodation into 1,000 by slinging hammocks above the beds of the "walking cases."

The Madras will reach Trieste in about 60 days, provided the expected stops are made.

SEAFARERS' FEDERATION IN SESSION IN LONDON

Nine Countries Represented; Holland Stays Out Because Central Powers Are Barred

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 25.—The conference of the International Seafarers' Federation opened yesterday at Westminster. Mr. Havelock Wilson presiding. Nine countries are represented. Holland refused to attend because the Central Powers had not been invited.

Jellicoe To Remain As First Sea Lord

Admiralty Officially Announces No Change Is Contemplated In Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 25.—The Admiralty denies that a change is impending in the office of First Sea Lord, which is at present held by Admiral Lord Jellicoe.

Zimro Farewell Tonight

The farewell concert of the Petrograd ensemble of Zimro will be given at the Lyceum Theatre tonight and a record audience is expected to hear the excellent artists in their final program here. Miss Elfrida Boss, violinist who appeared with the Zimro at the B.W.W.A. benefit concert Tuesday afternoon, will again assist.

Tonight's program will include some famous selections which will allow the artists full scope for their talent. Seldom have there been individuals who have made themselves so popular here by their solo or ensemble work than the members of the Zimro and at each concert they have gained admirers.

Lady de Sausmaritz, President of the British Women's Work Association, has written a letter to the Zimro Sextet on behalf of the Association, expressing for the contribution of its services at the concert for the B.W.W.A. appreciation "for so generously placing their great talents for the benefit of our fund and for affording all those who attended such an unusual pleasure."

COURT ORDERS FLOGGING OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Broke Into A Shop, Knocked Man Senseless And Stole Money And Goods

Two Canadian soldiers were ordered to be flogged with 20 strokes of the cat-o'-nine tails in the Court of Criminal Appeal last month in London. A remarkable scene followed the sentence. One of the men broke down, buried his face in his hands, and sobbed bitterly. The scene was witnessed by many soldiers and American sailors who were in court. The prisoners, James Swenson and Anton Frank Caba, appealed for mercy, before Justices Darling, Avory, and Salter, against a sentence of seven years' penal servitude passed by Mr. Justice Coleridge. They had been found guilty of breaking into a shop, stealing the goods, and also with knocking a man senseless and robbing him of all his money.

The opinion was expressed by Mr. Justice Avory that so long a sentence as seven years would not have been passed by Mr. Justice Coleridge had he not taken the view that he ought not, under the circumstances, to order a flogging. But the present Court took a different view. Seven years was a long sentence for a first offense. But owing to the brutal character of the assault, and as a warning to all soldiers and others who were in this country, the Court directed that both prisoners must be flogged, and also go to prison for twelve months with hard labor.

CAPTURE OF TWO HALTS BUBBLING WELL THEFTS

Chinese And Negligent Pawnbrokers Sentenced In Hope Of Stemming Burglary Epidemic

Influenza and other springtime afflictions may continue in vogue these days in the Western district but at least the epidemic of burglary which has been prevalent there during the past few months should now subside, the principal source of infection having been effectively dealt with.

The measures toward the betterment of household welfare under Bubbling Well were put into operation yesterday in the Mixed Court when Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Wong handed out prescriptions in the cases of Woo Ching-sung and Auh Oo-zung. According to the directions Woo and Auh will first try the rest cure, for three and two years respectively, and will then be given a chance to sample the salutary effects of a permanent change of residence from these parts. And in the meantime proprietors of family plate and other negotiable ware may take the same out of concealment.

Woo and Auh, Detective Sergeant Page stated yesterday, were a crafty pair of operatives. They flourished in the Western district from early last June until the 19th of last month and during that time at least eight foreign residences suffered from their activities, to the aggregate extent of about \$1,329. Sometimes they worked together and sometimes alone, but their method was always the same. A small aperture in a Venetian shutter, another small, well executed vacancy in the window pane near the lock and a general scarcity of silverware, ornaments and overcoats were the invariable symptoms.

Woo was finally run to earth by a Chinese P. C. and finally implicated his partner. Auh was not so easily found but a Chinese detective, with qualifications for a strategist, uncovered him. The sleuth discovered that Auh's mother-in-law had recently passed away. So he came to the Auh home with a mournful countenance and a present to the memory of the deceased. The lure was too strong for Auh and he came out of his hiding place.

The list of places looted included the residences of Mr. Shaw, 16 Seymour Road; Mr. Fink, 58 Seymour Road; Mr. Speakman, 23 Hart Road; Mr. Zwimpfer, 20 Yates Road; Mr. Kale, 39a Wellesley Road; Mr. Simms, 186 Bubbling Well Road; Miss Jansen, 2 Jessfield Road; Mr. Mormon, 201 Bubbling Well Road, and Messrs. Komor and Newman, 38 Carter Road. Much of the clothing has been recovered from pawn but the silverware had evidently been melted up.

A further discouragement to similar epidemics was given in the shape of two fines of \$50 each visited on pawnbrokers who failed to notify the police after receipt of part of the stolen property, descriptions of which had been circulated.



'The Gondoliers' Delightfully Done

THE CAST

The Duke of Plaza-Toro... (a Grandee of Spain)..... Mr. W. G. Feast.
Luiz..... (His Attendant)..... Mr. N. G. Maitland.
Don Alhambra Del Bolero..... (the Grand Inquisitor)..... Mrs. G. B. Stormes.
Giuseppe Palmieri..... Mr. A. G. Loch.
Marco Palmieri..... Mr. J. W. Odell.
Antonio..... Mr. W. J. Haynes.
Francesco..... Mr. E. O. Wilson.
Giorgio..... Mr. F. J. Norbury.
Annabelle..... Mr. K. E. Newman.
The Duchess of Plaza-Toro..... Mrs. Mathieson.
Casilda..... (Her Daughter)..... Mrs. Isherwood.
Gianetta..... Mrs. Bryson.
Tessa..... Mrs. Ashton.
Flametta..... Mrs. McMeekin.
Vittoria..... Mrs. Moller.
Giulia..... Miss Brodie.
Inex..... (The King's Foster Mother)..... Mrs. Ashby.

Chorus of Gondoliers and Contadine, Men-at-Arms, Courtiers, etc.

CHORUS

Messengers: Broadrick, Dawson, Harvey, Loch, McConnell, MacGregor, Moller, Murphy, Newman, Rasmussen, Seeley, L. Tiffin, Walter, Ware, A. McColl, Frost, Manning, Angus, N. Tiffin, I. McColl.

Messieurs: Aagesen, Godby, Giersing, Hodges, Hughes, James, Kendall, Langley, Newman, Peck, Main, Spiller, Thomas, Whitmore, Frost, Bell, Rutherford, Healey.

Dancers: Messdames Bailey, Baines, I. McColl, A. McColl, Eteleigh, Frost, Lambert, McMurdo, Wilson, Richard.

Musical arrangements and orchestra under direction of Mr. R. C. Young. Piano accompanist at rehearsals, Mrs. W. G. Feast.

Scenery by Mr. A. Papini. Costumes by Mrs. D. Berthet. Cachucha Dance arranged by Miss Sharp.

The production itself under the direction of Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow.

After an absence of ten years Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan came joyously back to the Lyceum last evening. Their reappearance was via a most satisfying dual media—"The Gondoliers" and the A.D.C. And the welcome rendered must have been highly gratifying to the shades of the two great collaborators if the same were lingering within earshot.

Everyone enjoyed last night's production, and with cause, for it was put on with an ability and an appreciation of the fun and joyousness of the piece which proclaim loudly to the credit of its cast and producers. "The Gondoliers" is a long entertainment (though not too long) and between the time of its conclusion and the hour when all good papers are "put to bed" the space is such as to preclude long comment. Whereupon is presented a difficulty. For in the show there are no less than ten leading characters. And in this particular show is raised this additional difficulty—that each of the ten was admirable and deserving of more or less extended note. However, to make a start:

The impersonation of the blandly insolvent old Duke was entrusted to Mr. Feast, and a most likeable old septuagenarian he made. "Luiz," who eventuates into the crown of Barataria, was equally good as bearer of the dual drum and wielder of the scepter, and in the duet with Casilda, "There was a time," his voice participated with that of Mrs. Isherwood's in one

of the prime vocal delights of the evening.

Mr. G. B. Stormes was an entirely delightful Inquisitor, infusing into the part a wealth of drollery, while the songs "No possible doubt whatever" and "There lived a king" were opportunities of lyric comedy which both he and the audience got a great deal of enjoyment out of.

As the "Giuseppe" of the pair of throne acquiring Venetians from which the opera takes its name, Mr. Loch was very good indeed, not only in the songs and recitative, where his voice was in fine form, but in the business of the part as well. Mr. Odell was a harmonious "Marco" in the duo.

And now we come to the ladies, who of course, should have come first. Mrs. Isherwood, as "Casilda," was a demure and tuneful daughter of the Duke. As mentioned, her duet with Mr. Maitland was highly appreciated and her singing in the recitative was in keeping with this.

Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. Ashton, as "Gianetta" and "Tessa," were two very cogent reasons for the production's success. Both sang most melodiously and both carried out their parts with an appeal which won the house. Mrs. Mathieson played the Duchess in truly titled style and sang her part as well.

The chorus, which was large, brightly costumed and well computed, deserves a good deal of commendation for its ensemble work, it was more than good. And the choristers were animated and

supplied the verve with which the opera should go. Some happy solo contributions are also owing to members of the chorus, notably efforts by Mrs. McMeekin and Mrs. Moller.

As to the youthful sprites who whirled through the Cachucha, be it said that they were an absolute treat, for such was the unanimous verdict of the house.

The orchestra handled the blithe and difficult tunes of the score efficiently and with very pleasing effect, and Mr. Young and they are to be congratulated. Mr. Papini's scenes, too, were excellent, especially the last.

Altogether the A.D.C.'s "Gondoliers" is thoroughly enjoyable and Mr. Graham-Barrow, the producer, has reason to feel highly satisfied.

J. L. B.

Britain Alleviating Trade Restrictions

Limitations On Imports Taken Off As Rapidly As Possible, Commons Is Told

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—In the House of Commons today, in reply to a question asked by Mr. A. V. Hambro, Mr. Richmond, representing the Board of Trade, stated that the restrictions on imports were being removed as quickly as possible, consistently with safeguarding British interests and the general blockade policy of the Allies.

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Let us know your requirements and we will tell you the type of "Gripoly" Belting which best suits your needs.

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CHEFOO WELCOMES BACK WHITE ENSIGN ROYALLY

Five Days' Stay Of First British Warship Since 1914 Is Memorable

China Press Correspondence
Chefoo, February 22.—We are only just recovering from the visit of the Cadmus. She left here last Tuesday morning after having one of the best times on record. Officers and men were unanimously of the opinion that Chefoo welcomed them royally. So it did. The excitement was due to the fact that the Cadmus was the first British warship to come to Chefoo since the late war started. In other words ships flying the White Ensign have not been into our harbor for nearly five years. Thus it was that when the news came to hand that the Cadmus was to lie here for three or four days preparations were at once commenced to entertain the men. A fine program was got together. It included football matches on Friday, Saturday and Monday afternoon, high tea in the hall of the Club Annex, a big smoking concert on Saturday night and a cinema, the latter being provided by the Cadmus. For Sunday evening, a good, old-fashioned song service preceded by an afternoon tea had also been arranged.

The whole program was carried through splendidly. All three football contests were won by the Cadmus who proved themselves out and out the better eleven. Friday's was won by five clear goals and Saturday's by seven goals to the local team's two. Chefoo never really had a look in. The visitors were a better all round team and on their play could always be reckoned upon to lick Chefoo. It must, however, be pointed out that Chefoo were without their two best players. The Monday afternoon's game was voted the pick of the three. On that day the China Inland Mission Boys' School first eleven assisted by three of its Old Boys and a master tried conclusions with a mixed team selected from the first and second elevens of the Cadmus. A hotly contested game ensued in which the school had by no means the worst of it. At one period of the match it looked as though they would draw but the contest ended in a victory for the visitors, the score being three to two.

Following the matches the men on shore were entertained to a meat tea. On Friday and Saturday in the Club, and on the Monday evening the China Inland Mission Compound invited the guests to tea. The smoking concert on Saturday night was a unique success, the special songs contributed by the men from the Cadmus going far to make it so. The Sunday song service seemed greatly appreciated to judge from the number present and the hearty way in which they joined in the singing of the old hymns. Several solos and duets were rendered by local artists. The behavior of the men on shore left nothing to be desired and pleasant memories only will linger as a result of the first visit of a British warship since the outbreak of the war.

The weather here has suddenly changed. After the severity of the winter months the rapid change is all the more welcome. It may be a little unseasonable but there are no regrets. The winter is quite long enough.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening beginning at 8:30 p.m.

1. One Step—My Uncle Sammy
2. Waltz—Italian Nights
3. Fox Trot—Smiles
4. One Step—Some Day They're Coming Home Again
5. Fox Trot—Tishomingo Blues
6. Waltz—Whispers of Love
7. One Step—Fizz Water
8. Fox Trot—That Soothing Serenade

Conductor-in-Charge.

American Soldiers Don't Mind The Snow; Not These At Least



YANKS IN CAMP ENJOY WINTER SPORTS, CONTD.

"All on! Let her go!" Uncle Sam's husky lads at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., are enjoying winter sports to the limit. New England is always certain of a heavy blanket of snow during the winter months and the Yanks stationed there are making the best of it. The bunch are shown on an old-fashioned "skinner-truck" ready for the big slide down the hill.

News Brevities

Suit for recovery of \$2,043.92 was filed in the United States Court yesterday by Zi Chi-nan against the American Food Manufacturing Company. The sum is claimed under a compradore's contract entered into by the plaintiff last October, being wages due and money advanced. Messrs. Fleming and Davies are acting for the plaintiff.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who was recently suddenly taken ill. He is, however, relieved of the current office as director of the Administration of Enemy Property and Fund. Mr. Wang Keng-ting, Taoyin of Shanghai and co-director, will succeed Mr. Chen in the office of the administration.

Another session of the Kiangwan inquiry will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Admiralty House.

The gentry and the merchants of the Shanghai City have made a protest against the exportation of rice to Japan. The market price of rice has risen slightly during the last few days in view of the report that the Government is about to sanction the request of the Tokyo Government. The price for first class rice per picul yesterday was \$7.20.

A joint proclamation has been issued by the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, the Taoyin of Shanghai and the Nantao Chief of Police prohibiting the sale of suggestive fiction. Opium and paraphernalia used in opium-smoking, confiscated by the District Procureur Court of Shanghai, will be burned on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the Court compound. Representatives from the Yamen of the Defense Commissioner and the Foreign Commissioner will supervise the destruction.

The winning number in the raffle for the tea cloth (K.F.M.) in aid of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund

was \$5. A draft for £24 19s. 8d., \$150 at ex. 4 7/8% has been sent to St. Dunstan's.

Mr. Paul Hutchinson, who is doing editorial work for the Methodist Church Mission in China, will speak at the American Song Service, Sunday afternoon, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock.

Pre-war service between Shanghai and Japan ports will be resumed by the French Mail Line beginning with the Andre Lebon, which arrives here from Marseilles on March 8. But three ships are now available but the Messageries Maritimes announced yesterday that normal service would be resumed within a few months. All ships will be released from the control of the French Government within a few days. Because of the trip to Japan, the Andre Lebon will not leave here for Marseilles until early in April.

The Pacific Mail liner Colombia will arrive at Woosung from Hongkong tomorrow morning at daylight. The Colombia will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco in the afternoon.

The Municipal Service Club will hold an informal dance at the Town Hall tonight. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Messrs. A. J. Stewart, G. Marshall, Frank George, R. Harris, W. Jones, S. Wise and W. H. Esterley.

Physicians yesterday amputated the leg of Mr. G. P. Petree six inches below the knee. The operation was performed by Doctors Billingshurst, Murray and Marsh.

Mr. I. C. Isaachsen, American marine engineer who was shot by

an Annamite policeman in Yalu Road Saturday morning, is still in a serious condition. The bullet tore the lining of the cartoid artery and lodged in the back. The difficulty of removing the bullet is caused by inability to move the injured man.

Margaret Gay Talbot, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Addison A. Talbot, of Tsingkiangpu, Kangsu, died Tuesday morning after a short illness with scarlet fever.

Messrs. Rodger and Haskell will move their law offices from the present Nanking Road location to 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road today.

The Lancastrian Association will hold a dinner and smoker at the Shanghai Club on Wednesday evening, March 19.

The meeting of the Saturday Club tomorrow, when Captain J. B. Fearn, R.A.M.C., is to address the members and friends on "Some Observations After Two Years in France," will be the 41st.

A small godown and its contents, the property of the Shanghai Waste Silk and Belling Company, Ltd., were damaged slightly by fire Wednesday night. The building is off Ferry Road on the bank of the creek near the Naimai Wata Kaisha mill.

A small panic followed the discovery of a fire in the protecting box in the cinema hall on the fourth floor of the Flower World, Hoopsh and Poochow Roads, Wednesday night. A portion of the film caught fire and rapidly spread to other films. The blaze was extinguished by firemen on duty at the amusement palace.

Austria's And Italy's Naval Losses Given

One Dreadnaught And Two Battleships Of Each Fleet Were Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, February 24.—The Corriere d'Italia states that Italy's naval losses during the war were as follows:

One dreadnaught, two battleships, five auxiliary and battle cruisers, eight destroyers, five torpedo-boats, seven submarines, nine submarine chasers and seventeen miscellaneous craft.

Austria's naval losses were as follows:

One dreadnaught, two battleships, two torpedo-boats, seven destroyers, twenty submarines and thirteen miscellaneous craft.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Notice has been given by the Secretariat of the new Parliament that the Peking Legislature will resume its session March 1.

Mr. Lu Cheng-ling, the Chinese delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, telegraphed to place on record his opposition to the coalition of railways. As a large number of statesmen are opposed to this scheme, President Hsu has decided to shelve the proposal of the Diplomatic Commission.

General Pao Kwei-fang, Tschun of Heilungkiang, reported that chaos is reigning in Russia and threatens to penetrate Heilungkiang. He asked that additional forces be sent to his aid.

No efforts are being spared to begin the payment of specie by the Bank of Communications. The shareholders, it is learned, propose to ask the Ministry of Finance to hypothecate Government Bonds in favor of the bank's creditors in order to establish a strong foundation for the payment of specie. This proposal is endorsed by the majority of the shareholders, who insist that it be brought up at a future Cabinet meeting for discussion.

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AMBASSADOR DAVIS WINS BRITISH FAVOR

London Papers Impressed By
His Eloquence In First Speech
At Pilgrims' Club

WELCOME CORDIAL FEELING

Diplomat's Tribute To Heroism
Of England In War Warmly
Received

London, January 11.—The new American Ambassador, John W. Davis, at the Pilgrims' Club yesterday made a strong impression on the largely English audience. The Daily News this morning says:

"If the new American Ambassador was as satisfied with the reception he received at the hands of the Pilgrims yesterday as the Pilgrims were with the new American Ambassador's first public speech, he must have gone back to his Embassy a contented man."

"Mr. Davis made an auspicious entry on the stage which a long line of his forerunners has so worthily filled. His speech was admirable alike in its phrasing, its sentiment, and its delivery. In the first and last of those qualities, at any rate, there are few speakers in this country who could match themselves with Lord Curzon, and it is a high compliment to Mr. Davis to say, as may be said with perfect truth, that his speech bore comparison at every point with that of the leader of the House of Lords."

The Times says: "We look forward with the Ambassador to many joyous meetings in the years to come, when British and American veterans, a band of brothers, will remember with advantage what feats they did side by side in the great contest for right and liberty. To those days Mr. Davis looks forward with confident and unwavering hope."

Animated By Same Ideals
"We share his hope and his confidence, but we also share his opinion that the labor of peace and reconstruction which now is about to begin will call for all we have of wisdom, courage, faith and self-restraint." The same great ideals animate the British and American peoples. That is, at least, a broad and deep foundation on which to build."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The American Ambassador, whoever he may be at the moment, is always one of the best speakers in England, and Mr. Davis is clearly no exception to the rule. He has real eloquence at his command, the native speech of high thought and deep feeling. In paying his magnificent compliment to the heroism of the British armies in the great war he was able to clothe it in more moving language than most of their own countrymen can readily find, and in paying it he goes to all our hearts by the shortest way."

Paid Tribute To Page
London, January 10.—John W. Davis, the new American Ambassador, in his first public speech in London at a luncheon given in his honor today by the British branch of the Pilgrims, paid tribute to his predecessor, Walter H. Page and thanked the English people for their hospitality to President and Mrs. Wilson.

"Had I the opportunity," he continued, "I would say to every American and repeat it to every Briton: These are indeed your kinsmen, study them, understand them, learn to give and take with them, and guard their friendship as a sacred thing." But for the history of these last red years how little need there seems for such a lesson. Has it not been burned into our hearts by the fires of war and marked in pentecostal blood on the lintels of our homes?

"I would not wish to weaken by any exaggeration of phrase the tribute of America and her people to the manner in which Great Britain and the Britons have borne themselves throughout this war, but it would not be easy to exaggerate."



President Wilson Trip To The Front



One of the first photographs received here showing President Wilson reviewing United States troops near Chaumont. In the group are President and Mrs. Wilson, General Pershing, General Liggett and General Bullard.

If one desired, their admiration for your courage, your steadfastness, and your dogged endurance. . . .

"Without taking so much as a single leaf from the well-earned laurels that crown the victorious brows of heroic France, or Italy, or Belgium, or Serbia, or others of the Allies, is it too much to paraphrase the words of the dying Pitt and say that 'England has saved herself by her exertions and may well have saved the world by her example?'"

Inspiration In British Example
The Ambassador outlined how the example of non-military Britain had added the United States in her preparations for war. Canada, too, had inspired America.

"I come to you," Mr. Davis continued, "with the title of American Ambassador, but I am, in truth, only the last of many whom my country has lately sent. With the aid of your gallant sailors and seamen she has despatched abroad within the last eighteen months two million others whose diplomacy is of the most practical kind. They came, I fondly believe, with all the zeal and spirit of true crusaders and they left behind them many more equally ready for the great adventure. We are not ashamed of them and we venture to hope that you have found them not unworthy companions of your fighting men."

"The world rests on its arms and breathes in pain and turns with no light estimate of the task to the labor of peace and reconstruction. Of a certainty it will call for all we have of wisdom, of courage, of faith, and of self-restraint. It is a happy augury that already we have agreed in terms upon the broad outlines that the settlement must take and have proclaimed this agreement before all the world."

"Surely, the wish is not merely farther to the thought when I express my conviction that in matters of detail we will be in equal harmony. I am so convinced because I believe that the same great ideals and purposes animate both Great Britain and America and because I am sure that there can be no right conflict between our fundamental interests in the final adjustment."

LITERARY DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS

Members Hear Descriptions Of
Soochow And Canton And Dis-
cussion Of China's Minerals

Descriptions of Soochow and Canton by Mrs. Maurice T. Price and Mrs. F. S. Williams, respectively, and a discussion of the undeveloped mineral resources of China by Mrs. J. J. Brennan delighted the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. The Department held its meeting at the Carlton.

Mrs. Price took the members on a trip through Soochow, starting at the station, visiting one of the temples of each religion represented, passing through the streets of shops and stores, journeying into the homes of an artisan and a Chinese official, stopping for a glimpse at the Great Pagoda and then standing on the city wall to see the clash between old and new China.

Mrs. Williams described the city of Canton touching on the plan of the city, its buildings, wall, industries, streets of shops and people. She told of the social clash between the people living on land and those who lived in boats on the many canals. The speaker gave a vivid description of Canton's river dwellers.

Mrs. Brennan deplored the failure of Chinese to develop the wonderful natural resources of the country. She said that 45 minerals were to be found in various parts of China. Coal has been evidenced in every province except Chekiang, the speaker said.

TAKES FOOD TO NEAR EAST

New York, Jan. 15.—The American steamship *Mercurius* will sail from Pier 61, North River, this afternoon for Constantinople and Beirut, carrying supplies to relieve the suffering Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians. Her cargo consists of foodstuffs, cloth, medical supplies, motor trucks, and other material. She is being sent out by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and will be followed in a few days by the new steamship *Western Belle*, which is now loading 8,300 tons of flour.

William Howard Taft, who is a member of the committee, yesterday gave out a statement in which he said:

"The Government is planning to give aid to the starving people of Europe, but what the Government

can do needs supplementing from philanthropy. The Government relief measures will require a little time to work out and in the interim philanthropy will be called upon to give aid to the starving people. Government organizations could not properly take care of the relief for the Armenians and Syrians. The organization with the most elasticity is necessary in this case to render the fullest aid. This the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is prepared to do.

"The American people may be sure that the money contributed to the Armenian and Syrian Relief will be used to the best advantage immediately. The measures and deportations of the Armenians and other subject peoples of Turkey were perhaps the greatest tragedies

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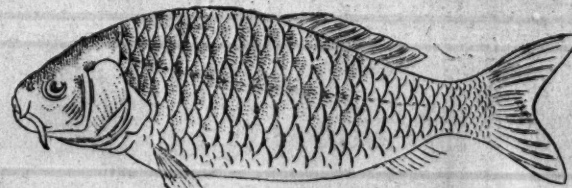
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of the war. And these ruthless measures were applied to the Armenians for only one reason, and that because the Armenians were an obstacle in the plan for the extension of the German power in the Near East. There was no other reason for the attempt to exterminate the Armenians for they were the backbone of the Ottoman Empire. The Armenians made the valleys bloom as the rose."

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NEW BOXING CLUB STARTS ATISIS TOMORROW NIGHT

Will Stage Seven Scraps And One Wrestling Bout At Opening Smoker

THE FIRST CARD

Four-round Preliminaries	
Young Hackenschmidt vs. Jack Hanson	125
Eddie Hynds vs. Red Emerson	135
Harry Clark vs. Billy Howard	150
Semi-Final—Six Rounds—150 Pounds	
Jack Becker vs. Tom Brady	
Main Event—Eight Rounds—155 Pounds	
George Weimer vs. Jim Parrott	

Five boxing bouts and a wrestling match are announced for the first Olympic Athletic Club card, to be staged at the Isis Theater tomorrow night. The program may mean the institution of regular boxing smokers at the Isis.

Good bouts are promised although none of the scrappers have been seen in action here before. But one is well known, Jack Becker, sailor boxer and baseball player.

The main event of eight rounds brings out George Weimer and Jim Parrott, who middleweights. Becker appears in the semi-final with Tom Brady.

Carl Koskela and Oscar Salo are to appear in the wrestling match. Koskela is killed as the "Olympic champion."

Harties Out Tomorrow

A seven-mile Club Championship run in the Kiangwan district will constitute the Shanghai Harties' Club's week-end feature for tomorrow. A sealed bandicup will be run in connection with the event and both teams and individuals will figure. The start will be from Hongkew Park at 3 p.m. Reneman, the Club's crack man, is at present away and it is expected that there will be a close brush for the honors.

BOXING IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—At the National Sporting Club tonight for the British Featherweight Championship, Tancy Lee, beat Danny Morgan on points, thus winning the Lonsdale Belt outright.
Bill Foy was matched to meet Tancy Lee in the fight for the championship tonight but broke down in training last week and was replaced by Danny Morgan.

WHAT FRENCH LABOR ASKS

Minimum Wage Law Among Demands For Premier's Consideration

By Charles A. Seiden

Paris, January 6.—One of Premier Clemenceau's early appointments is with a delegation of the Council of General Workers. This delegation saw the Premier just before he went on his holiday in the south of France. He received them cordially, but they had no written program. He told them to see him later after having reduced their proposals to writing. These proposals, now prepared, cover four main points. The workers will ask for a minimum wage law for France; a limited working day, probably of eight hours; protection against the lowering of wages, and the standard of living, which French labor feels may come from foreign labor being brought into the country unless there are safeguards against it. There is no objection to foreign labor coming in, especially from Italy, because the French workers realize the absolute necessity of it in conditions existing after the war, with French man power so depleted. But they want assurance that employers will not be able to take advantage of the situation to reduce wages.

The delegation of workers will also ask the Premier that their leaders be consulted at the Peace Conference on all questions affecting labor.

M. Clemenceau is ready to receive these proposals and to give them sympathetic consideration.

British Soldiers' Plight

London, January 7, (via Montreal).—The unrest recently manifested in the British Army Service units is explained today as largely due to the fact that the Army Service Corps contains numbers of long-service infantrymen transferred on account of wounds and state of health, who claim their demobilisation and argue that they are penalised by transfer from the fighting units, as the Army Service Corps will be the last to be demobilised. The men in this corps wish to be placed on the same footing as the fighting units.

The unrest has spread to a number of centers, including Aldershot, but it is not considered as warranting an armistist view of the situation. It was summed up today by the soldier Chairman of a meeting of soldiers at Bromley in the following words: "Demonstrations have been started to ginger up the Government as at the present rate of demobilisation apparently we shall be soldiering in 1925." It is considered certain that the protests will have a beneficial result. Newspapers of all shades of political opinion pay a tribute to the sensible manner in which the situation has been handled by the authorities. An important conference of the Government was held today. The whole question was reviewed at this meeting.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



A Russian On Bolshevism

The following is part of an article from Dr. Nicholas Russel of Nagasaki, well known for his sympathy with what may be called orderly revolution in Russia, from which country, like many other intellectual Russians, he became an exile many years ago, wherein he deals at length with the cause of Bolshevism. It is reprinted from The Japan Chronicle:

Bolshevism threatens the world, because, as I have said, German influences have not been limited to Russia. They were universal. Russia was only affected more than others, being the next-door neighbor.

As one cannot measure yards and inches with pounds, as one cannot treat tuberculosis or leprosy with the big stick, because they are incommensurable, so one cannot attack Bolshevism with physical and mechanical means. You cannot cure Bolshevism with guns and bayonets. Bolshevism is the erroneous idea that "might is right." Ideas are not accessible to bullets and bombs. As one cannot put out the fire with coal oil, one cannot extinguish the Bolshevistic conflagration with cannon shots. It only fans it, and makes it spread. Ideas and physical force are incompatible and incommensurable. They belong to different categories. Bolshevism roots in the ignorance and moral depravity of the masses brought about by the two centuries of the big stick regime.

To attempt to crush Bolshevism by force means to begin the same experiment over again, ad nauseam. Moreover, was not the big stick liquidated by the last war in principle? Was it not brought home to all by now that physical force is not the proper way to settle international disputes? Did not we come to the conclusion that these disputes must be settled on the principles of right and justice as between individual men? And if so, how can we resort to physical force in civil wars, between sections of the individual State? Such questions must be answered somehow.

For crushing Bolshevism we must recall soldiers, disarm the fighting factions—if not directly, through the blockade of all military supplies. We must mobilize teachers, preachers, instructors, cultural missionaries, all humanitarian institutions like Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Red Cross; all educational agencies, pulpit, press, cinematographs, stage, and as advance guard apostles of temperance and prohibition. It must be the great educational crusade, an educational invasion of Light into the black night of German Kultur. Such crusade is not a novelty at least for the United States. Remember Japan half a century ago. Look at China, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico. Bolshevism is something in the nature of spiritual hookworm disease.

Whether the Allies can or will do it, is for them to consider and decide. Let them do it if they can. But whether they can or not, let them not send more soldiers, guns, and ammunition to feed and fan already uncontrollable class hatred, fratricidal

order or anarchy can be worse than the condition of stagnant, pestiferous swamp that obtained in Russia under the German regime.

Each of them proposes to re-establish the All-Russian central authority, and with it Russia in her ante-bellum integrity, which to say the least, gives credit to their feelings, but remains Utopian. The Central Government of a State is a roof of a social and political edifice, a roof resting on solid walls and still more solid foundations. The walls are in the opinion of the people, in the backing of the masses, and the foundations in their psychology. What more absurd than trying to build up a roof where no walls and no foundations obtain?

Masses not only do not back any of the self-constituted "Governments," but their psychology is in the state of intoxication. Russian Pizarros, Dizzes, Carranzas and Villars seem not to realize that "order" in life is but a reflection, a manifestation of the order in human garrets. When millions of men are in a state of delirium tremens, when all the blue devils and snakes play hopkopy in the head, no sanity in life is thinkable. And who can say that under Holstein-Gottorp there was any order in Russia? Disorder, yes, most awful disorder, but no traces of real order based on men's spontaneous orderly conscious behavior. If they mean to restore that ante-bellum order, the sooner they give it up the better for all concerned.

The introduction of health into garrets through spiritual and educational conquest is a long and tedious process, but it is the only way out of the impasse. The big stick is in the hands of the masses, and no force can wrest it from them. In olden times when accidentally the big stick happened to fall into the hands of some clique, a few regiments paid by another clique could achieve success.

Those times are over. Only by a long, patient and sustained effort of all sane elements in Russia and of the Allies can Russia be resuscitated and rejuvenated as an integral part of the United States of Europe. The work must be started in hamlets and villages by the restoration of the former Zemstvos, the local authorities. When this is effected, the Central All-Russian Government will result automatically within a month. The present plans of conquerors are but a witness to the political illiteracy of their authors.

NICHOLAS RUSSEL.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the Siberian Comforts Fund:

Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,283.85
A. M. S.	100.00
Shanghai Football Association	200.00
C. B.	50.00
Ethel Concoff, Fanny Zelenksky, Kitty Ferguson and Nathan Concoff	11.00
	\$2,644.85
Amount previously acknowledged	Tls. 1,920.79
H. H. FOX, Hon. Treasurer.	
H. B. M. Consulate General, Shanghai, February 27, 1919.	

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To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 1st March, 1919.
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Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second Prize	12,000
1 Third Prize	6,000
2 Fourth Prizes	\$2,000 each 4,000
5 Fifth Prizes	1,000 " 5,000
10 Sixth Prizes	300 " 3,000
20 Seventh Prizes	100 " 2,000
50 Eighth Prizes	50 " 2,500
700 Ninth Prizes	20 " 14,000
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	500 " 1,000
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 " 300
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 " 200
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 " 200
10 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	25 " 250
20 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	12 " 240
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	15 " 7,485
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	12 " 5,988
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 " 5,988
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 " 9,980
2495 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of fifth Prize	10 " 24,950
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of First Prize	30 " 2,970
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of Second Prize	20 " 1,980
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of Third Prize	10 " 990
6117 drawn tickets	Total \$161,021

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques; Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy or overcast and misty
weather.

BIRTH

LUNT: On the 27th February, 1919,
at the Victoria Nursing Home, to
Carroll and Olga Lunt, a son.
Peking papers please copy.

21381.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mr. F. W. Suttler and family wish
to express their sincere thanks to all
friends for their kind expressions of
sympathy in their recent bereavement,
and for the beautiful flowers sent.

21382.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 28, 1919

Doctors, Lawyers And Legislation

THE mutability of human affairs
is strikingly illustrated by the
fact that the medical profession of
England has found it necessary to
organise on a trade-union basis. This
is largely due to the far-reaching
changes consequent on the coming
Ministry of Health.

It is somewhat premature, owing
to the fragmentary nature of the
evidence, to forecast the precise effect
of the doctors' decision, but it seems
fairly obvious that the medicals have
taken the step in their own self-
protection. The start of the move-
ment takes us back to the time, some
eight or more years ago, when the
panel system was introduced by Mr.
Lloyd George to govern the medical
profession. Perhaps it may be safely
asserted that no parliamentary
measure developed a greater degree
of hostility and antagonism for
Lloyd George from any profession
than this act which, while designed
to alleviate distress among the poor
and the aged, at the same time un-
doubtedly inflicted real hardship on
medical practitioners, especially
those with a better class clientele. On
the other hand, the panel system
certainly benefited a certain class of
doctors, who previously had received
no fees for attendance in cases where
payment was clearly out of the question
by reason of indigence. The
panel system entitled the doctors to
a more or less nominal fee disbursed
by the State which multiplied into a
tidy sum at the end of each year.

With the better class of practitioners,
however, the slender remuneration
meant the employment of inferior
medicaments when, under the
non-panel system, costly articles
would have been used, especially in
certain types of cases. Small wonder,
therefore, that a great many doctors
flatly refused to be brought within
the scope of the panel system, which
would not have so much as paid for
clerical assistance engaged by them.
The victimisation of the doctors is
well illustrated by a story told of
two men who on a Saturday after-
noon were musing on the most pro-
fitable way in which they could spend
their time. At first one of them
suggested going to a football match,
but the idea was turned down by the
other. Then it was proposed to pay
a visit to the public-house. This
also was disapproved by the other,
who finally said: "Let's go to the
panel doctor."

There is a strong feeling among the
medical profession here in touch
with the current trend of thought
in England that the doctors there
will refuse to have their hands tied.
Owing to the incidence of the un-
precedented wave of epidemics that
is sweeping over the world, it is
feared that the governing authorities
propose to harness the medical pro-
fession as a matter of expediency
without caring for the legitimate in-
terests of the profession. Such a
system would not necessarily redound

to the benefit of the public, and it
certainly would not help the doctors.
In justice to the latter, let it be stated
that all the world over there are
doctors who give freely and liberally
of their time and attention in cases
where there is little or no hope of a
fee. It costs a lot of money to
produce a doctor. Enough legisla-
tion and it will no longer be worth
while to be one; and to what pass
would this bring the world?

While on the subject of legislation
for doctors, one might well ask:
How about some legislation for law-
yers? No one can contest the state-
ment that the doctor requires as
much intelligence and skill as the
lawyer. Yet in the matter of fees a
great gulf divides the two profes-
sions. Why should this be so? Per-
haps the reason is due to the depres-
sing fact that so long as lawyers are
responsible for our legislation, they
will always legislate in their own
favor, in the same manner that the
first Chinese parliament hurriedly
voted princely salaries for its mem-
bers, which in truth was the only
thing it ever did. One wonders if
no other formula can be discovered
for curing the world's ills except
Bolshevism! What would happen if
the doctors were to go on strike?

Influenza Costs High In Insurance

Influenza has thus far cost life
insurance companies in the United
States \$50,000,000, says a New York
Exchange.

This is the estimate made by Vice-
President Linger of the Equitable.
"Industrial," that is the small,
weekly-payment policy companies,
are said to have lost \$30,000,000 of
the total.

Influenza and pneumonia have
increased the death-claim payments
of most companies by four times
the usual average.

Several companies are "passing"
dividends to policy holders, in anti-
cipation of further losses from the
disease.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-
pany death claims up to December
1, are \$15,000,000 more than for the
corresponding date in 1917 and still
are coming in at double the normal
rate.

Prudential Insurance Company,
which in the entire year of 1917,
paid 175,891 industrial and ordi-
nary death claims for a total of
\$30,000,000, paid in seven weeks of
1918 during the worst of the
epidemic more than 39,000 claims
for more than \$3,500,000 on death
claims for influenza and pneumonia
alone.

This company during the war
paid only 11,322 claims for war
deaths, totaling \$3,057,458.
Penn Mutual has paid \$1,558,066
on 315 influenza and pneumonia
deaths from September 13.

Mutual Life Company reports its
influenza-pneumonia loss at \$2,000,-
000; Equitable Life at \$793,203;
Provident Life, \$597,900 on 180
deaths.

Anecdotes Of The Famous

Here is a good Beatty story from
the lips of an ex-navy man, who was
serving under Admiral Beatty—then
captain—at the time the incident oc-
curred.

He had under his command two
very "hard cases" of men who were al-
ways being brought before him on one
charge or another. One day he asked
them what punishment they considered
they deserved. "Shot at sunset,"
replied one man meekly, and the
other concurred.

"Right!" said Beatty. "March them
out!"
At sunset the prisoners were march-
ed on deck and halted right in line
with the turret guns. They were then
blindfolded, and Beatty ordered one of
the gun crews to load and fire.
It is impossible to train any of a
boat's guns on to its own deck, but
he men forgot this in the excitement
of the moment. The shock cured
them, and they never troubled Beatty
again.

John MacCormack, the famous tenor,
who ranks with Caruso as one of the
highest-paid singers of the world, tells
this story:
"As a college boy my voice was in
demand for the college concerts, and
being by birth an Irishman, I, with
true patriotic spirit, sang an Irish
song at one of these. Later I inter-
viewed Biddy, our Irish cook, to whom
I had given a ticket for the entertain-
ment."

"Oh, sure, sir, you did sing beau-
tifully," she said, "but why ever did
you sing in a foreign language? I
did not know a word of it."
"Crushing criticism, indeed, but it
was a forcible lesson in elocution, and
one that I have laid to heart."

Not Complimentary

Wife, on the telephone: "Hello!
Doctor Bunyon! Come quickly, my
husband has another of his spells!"
Doctor, half-hour later: "Why didn't
you send for me sooner? You should
not have waited till your husband
was unconscious." Wife: "Well, as
long as he had his senses he wouldn't
let me send for you!"

Liberty Or Power The Goal?

By Elliot Tuckerman
(New York Times)

We, the people of the United
States, must, within a very short
space of time, clearly speak our
wishes for our future, or we must
forever after hold our peace. We
are at the parting of the ways.

One way leads to a strong cen-
tralized government, to greater na-
tional efficiency, to more rapid de-
velopment of wealth—to power. The
other way leads back to local self-
government, to greater individual
freedom of action, to less even de-
velopment—to liberty.

Most of the obvious and super-
ficial arguments are today in favor
of the former course. It is the way
of more brilliant promise; it calls
on some one else to do our work
for us, instead of doing it for our-
selves; it is the easier way.

To choose the other course re-
quires true enlightenment and fore-
sight; it calls for a belief in the
virtue of our institutions which al-
most transcends the imagination;
most of all, it calls for character.

Many thinking men who place
efficiency first, as well as all those
who counsel change and call it pro-
gress, all those who flourish on the
discontent of others, all the de-
magogues, will be in favor of an ex-
tension to peace times of the great
powers which all of us have gladly
conceded to the central government
during war.

To oppose these views will subject
the leaders of the opposition to the
ridicule of the thoughtless, and to
the characterisation, so often used
as a reproach—conservative, reac-
tionary. But if a blow can be struck
for liberty, no man should shrink
from it for fear of abuse.

Here are two quotations, taken at
random from recent publications,
that serve to illustrate the tendency
of the times.

One, writing under the title "A
World Power Policy," says: "In this
broadened field of endeavor we must
cease to think in terms of States and
States' rights and think only in terms
of nationality. We must cease to
measure the authority of the gener-
al Government only by what the
Constitution affirmatively grants,
and consider it also in the light of
what the Constitution permits from
failure to deny." (Ex-Senator
Sutherland in The Evening Post
Magazine, December 28, 1918).

The same doctrine was more bold-
ly expressed in "Philip Dru, Ad-
ministrator," a novel, which, owing
to its reputed authorship, has re-
ceived attention lately.
"Dru's father had been an ardent
advocate of State rights, and the
Administrator had been reared in
that atmosphere; but when he began
to think out such questions for him-
self he realised that density of
population and rapid develop-
ment afforded by electric and
steam railroads, motors, airplanes,
telegraphs, and telephones were, to
all practical purposes, obliterating
State lines and molding the coun-
try into a homogeneous nation.

"Therefore, after the Revolution,
Dru saw that the time had come for
this trend to assume more definite
form, and for the National Govern-
ment to take upon itself some of the
functions heretofore exclusively
within the jurisdiction of the State."
(Pages 181, 182. Authorship at-
tributed to Colonel E. M. House.)

These illustrations serve as well
as any others (and they might be
multiplied indefinitely, as they speak
the idea of the day) to show whither
we are tending.

Such thoughts, however, should
give us pause, especially when we
consider the possible future develop-
ment of the proposed "League of
Nations," now so proudly heralded
as the palladium of liberty.

A little over a century and a quar-
ter ago the fathers of this country
met to discuss the feasibility of a
Government which should unite in
one central authority expressed

powers adequate for the common
defense and general welfare of thir-
teen separate States, and yet leave
all the powers not so granted in the
respective States and in the people.

So fearful were the people of those
days of the possible tyranny of a
central Government that the Con-
stitution proposed by the convention
could not be adopted until two
amendments were drawn safe-
guarding us from this danger; the
Ninth Amendment, providing that
"the enumeration in the Constitution
of certain rights shall not be con-
strued to deny or disparage others
retained by the people," and the
Tenth, providing that "the powers
not delegated to the United States
by the Constitution, nor prohibited
by it to the States, are reserved to
the States respectively or to the peo-
ple."

Our experiment in government
was novel and was made with many
misgivings. Kingdoms, empires, re-
publics, democracies had grown up
and flourished until, with centralisa-
tion of power, abuses had crept in,
and they had alike fallen by revo-
lutions.

The framers of the Constitution re-
cognised that this was the inevitable
result of centralisation. It is so to-
day. England has learned the
lesson. She holds the mighty com-
monwealths which form her empire
with the mildest of restraints and
grants them the fullest measure of
local autonomy.

Argument can well be made that
centralisation of power in so vast a
country as ours will not of neces-
sity produce greater efficiency. The
necessary multiplication of commis-
sions and bureaus, with their elabo-
rated machinery, unless managed by
men of the greatest ability, are not
always more efficient than smaller
local units.

But, after all, are efficiency and
power what we are striving for? If
so, have we not had a recent ex-
ample in Germany as to where such
aims lead?

The war was fought for liberty,
and the frankly expressed purpose
which has led our people freely to
give their lives and their property
was to safeguard their and their
children's liberty.

It is true that the times have
changed since the Constitution was
adopted. Space has been annihilated
and narrow boundaries have been
obliterated, but human nature re-
mains the same and always will.

Mason and Dixon's line still re-
mains upon the political map, as we
have recently been reminded by
Congress, and to enlarge the peace
powers of the Federal Government
beyond such minor matters as nec-
essity forces upon us is to invite the
disaster of loss of liberty, which our
fathers so greatly feared.

The price we pay for liberty may
be high. That price may be a
diminution of the power and impor-
tance of our national leaders. It
may be a limitation in our power
for the acquisition of wealth. It
may be a more expensive and more
cumbersome form of government,
but the issues of the day show that
it makes for the liberty of the peo-
ple, of their opportunity for self-
government.

The amendments now proposed to
the Constitution are examples. The
question for us in New York States
today is not do we, the people of
New York, want prohibition, but do
the people of thirty-six other States
want prohibition?

Should woman suffrage pass the
Senate, the question for Mas-
sachusetts would not be whether she
wants woman suffrage but whether
thirty-six other States want it.

It may be that if we change our
form of government we shall gain
as a nation in efficiency, but shall
we thereby gain in freedom?

What do we seek, power or liberty?
Our leaders seek power, to our
ultimate undoing; we, the people,
must let them know that what we
seek is liberty.

What The Shell Says

BY DAMON RUNYON

Coblenz-on-the-Rhine, December, 1918.

Cap'n say: "You, Washington! You mine you pick en shubble;
'At shell, he ain't ur-ukin' feh no nighah pionsahs.
He tryin' to fine 'at gun back theah these mekin' him 'at trouble—
You wuk uh 'il' fasten en doan lissen whut you heah!"

But all uh time he talk
Ah heah 'at ol' shell squawk:

"You ain' uh-goan back to
At-uh-BAM-uh!"

Cap'n mighty smart man when he comes to buildin' bridges;
Cap'n he is quality in Bummenham—thas so!
Cap'n he knows cullud folks en 'treat 'em mighty squijuss,
But Cap'n doan know shell talk lak uh cullud pusson know.

When dey come 'iss way
He doan know 'at dey say:

"You ain' uh-goan back to
At-uh-BAM-uh!"

Boche he sen' nem alryplanes to fine out wheah Ah'm wukkin';
Sneak aroun' away up high en show me th' hes gun.
Gun he frows tin cans at me en gits mah nuyves to jukkin—
How dey speak Ah'm evah goan to git 'iss railroad done?

When nem shell come heah
En hollah in mah yeah:

"You ain' uh-goan back to
At-uh-BAM-uh!"

Cap'n say: "You, Washington! 'At shell doan know you libin'!"
Cap'n mighty wise man en he treat me good en fine—
Suttlin' knows his bridges en his railroad en hes cribbin'.
But how he know whut de'vishments am in a Boche shell's mine?

How he know dey 'iss way:
When dey come 'iss way:

"You ain' uh-goan back to
At-uh-BAM-uh!"

To Work! The Cry In Free Lorraine

Proclamation Posted In Metz
And Throughout Liberated
Province Saluted The French
Republic

The following is a translation of the
proclamation in French, dated Nov.
19, which was posted at Metz and in
other parts of the liberated portions of
Lorraine by the Prefet of Meurthe et
Moselle, Leon Mirman, who was ap-
pointed Commissioner of the French
Republic to take charge provisionally
of the government of liberated Lor-
raine, pending the definite peace
settlement. The proclamation was
printed on a large poster about 29 by
46 inches, with a red, white and blue
border:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
REPUBLIC TO THE FRENCH
PEOPLE OF THE HERETOFORE
ANNEXED LORRAINE

Brothers and sisters of Lorraine.
Citizens of France. In 1871, by a
hateful abuse of force—which she is
expiating today—Germany had
wrenched your families from the
bosom of tender France. Since
nearly fifty years the brutal con-
queror has kept you under the yoke.

After having accumulated lies and
crimes, German imperialism has
seen the indignant consciences of all
free peoples rise up against it. They
have joined together to overthrow
her. They have overthrown her.
They will henceforth prevent her
from doing harm. The name of
Germany will no longer be feared
in the world. Your servitude is
ended. Your long nightmare is dis-
pelled.

You are again taking your place
today in our hearth, at the moment
when France has just acquired a
magnificent prestige in the eyes of
the entire world. This prestige
France does not owe only to the in-
comparable valor of its armies
which you acclaimed yesterday, or
to the intelligence and energy of its
civil and military chiefs, or to the
suppleness of its democratic in-
stitutions, or to the fecund action of
its parliamentary assemblies, or to
the work, the civic firmness, the
sacred union, the beautiful moral
bearing of the whole nation; it owes
it also to the fidelity of its children
of Alsace and Lorraine.

You continued at the price of
great misery to love France after
she was conquered. How could
you not love her in the splendid
radiance of her victory!

France, since fifty years, has
learned much. She remained and
she still is—that is her glory, and it
is, perhaps, the secret of her
strength—the champion of idealism;
but she acquired and strengthened
in herself the sense of reality. You
will find her, tomorrow, powerfully
equipped in the various economic
domains, developing each day her
institutions and her laws relative to
common welfare, accomplishing each
day some social progress, advanc-
ing in that direction boldly but
methodically, without disturbance,
without disorder, as becomes or-
ganized democracy, which is con-
scious of the duties imposed by
liberty.

Immediately after the signature
of the preliminaries of peace, the
French Parliament, in its sovereignty,
will make arrangements for the
definite organization of the terri-
tories of Alsace and Lorraine which
were hitherto annexed. In making
these laws, it will be inspired by the
feelings of the most tender affection
for the liberated French popula-
tion.

In the meantime, and from this
very day, the immediate and urgent
necessity must be recognised here of
provisioning the country, of relieving
the suffering, of healing many sores,
then of restoring economic life, and
finally, of reweaving the moral chain
which is to join you to the rest
of Lorraine and of France.

To the accomplishment of this
noble material and moral task, I
will give all my strength and all my
heart, with the joyful passion of a
man who, for more than four years,
from the heights of the Couronne de
Nancy, contemplated the Cath' dral
of Metz, and dreamt of being
called soon to the honor of bringing
together the two portions of the
Lorraine flesh that were severed in
1871 by the sword of the con-
queror.

Tolerant of all beliefs, I invite all
French people to unite in the cult of
the motherland.

I shall know, here and wish to
serve, but one party, that of France.
The Republic asks of its Com-
missioners to rule with zeal and
equity. According to the abomi-
nable Prussian doctrine—which had
ended by deforming the very soul
of the German nation—"all that is
useful to the State is just." Our
French doctrine, on the contrary,
proclaims this, "only that which is
just is useful to the State." That
justice will reign here; the benefits
thereof will be assured to everybody.
To work!

Brothers of Lorraine, rich or poor,
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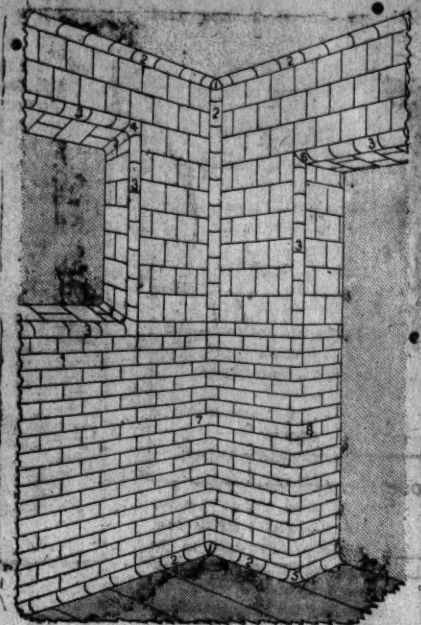
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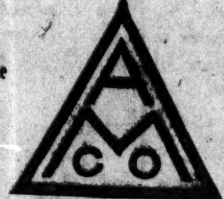
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Left-Over Savages

Havasupai Indians Inhabited, Undisturbed, A Remote Valley Canyon 3,000 Feet Deep In Arizona

By Garrett P. Serviss

There seems always to have been, in the human heart, a great kindness toward valleys, and the more remote, inaccessible and shut in they are the better they are liked, provided only that they have fertile bottoms, abundant water and picturesque, but easily defended, approaches.

One has only to recall the places of this kind that have become proverbial in history, tradition and romance, as the Vale of Cashmere, the Valley of Paradise, the Valley of Mexico, the Valley of Andorra, the Valley of Typee, the Happy Valley of Rasselas and many more.

A most interesting example of this instinctive preference is presented by a hitherto almost unknown tribe of American aborigines, the Havasupai Indians, living at the bottom of a great chasm called Cataract Creek, which forms a branch of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in the western part of Arizona. These people, who have

"wild seeds and cactus are gathered on the surrounding mountains, in which deer, antelope, mountain sheep and wild turkeys abound."

During the distribution of the races and tribes of mankind over the face of the earth, a proceeding which some ascribe to Providence and others to nature, but whose underlying interest as a subject for speculation scientists and theologians alike attest, the ancestors of the Havasupai were somehow dropped into their happy canyon-oasis, and there they have remained undisturbed for nobody knows how many generations. Civilization has rolled by them and their cozy burrow has been almost as safe against invasion as was Sinbad's valley of diamonds.

According to the classification of archaeology, they are savages, but they are not savage in the sense understood by our European ancestors when battling against the Iroquois and other fierce tribes of the eastern seaboard, for they appear never to have cultivated war, but to have confined themselves to hunting and tilling the ground in a primitive manner and being as happy as possible in their summer shelters of leaves, branches and earth, and their winter caves in the towering walls that protect them, where the flames of their simple hearths may flicker a little brighter on the cavern ceilings as they feel this suction of some mighty storm-wind of the upper world that goes howling across from rim to rim of the valley, hurrying whirls of snow into the depths.

"The men," says Mr. Spier, "are expert hunters, and the women adept in the manufacture of baskets, which when lined with pitch, also serve as cooking utensils. They depend chiefly on deer skin for clothing."

Escape Woes Of Civilization

But if they can get a plenty of that, as it appears they do, who should pity them? The same authority declares that they are skilled in the use and manufacture of implements and in the preparation of raw material, such as buckskin. They are of a friendly disposition, and "anxious to learn civilized ways." Personally I am sorry to hear that last statement. "Civilized ways" will not serve them as well as their own ways. The best advice I could give to a gentle, peace-loving and sufficiently industrious savage, who had been fortunate enough to have his lot cast in such a place as the Havasupai Valley and to have been missed by the promoters of civilization, would be never to chase after the woes that had passed him by. Natural evolution, having ages to work in, can change the savage into the citizen, but artificial evolution, trying to crowd centuries into

days, simply wipes him out of existence.

But it is said that the Havasupai "have developed their canyon to the limit, and have nowhere to turn for new land." Ah! the old cry for expansion! Yet, no doubt, it is the doom of the earth sometime to become over-inhabited. It is also

suggested that we help the Havasupai to become cattle ranchers and breeders. Perhaps that is economically sound, but think of the destruction of this lingering romance of the American red man; think of that "green bowl in the desert over-flowed at last and left to the sands."

Democratise Your Girl

By Dr. W. A. McKeever

Now that the Students' Army Training Corps has called 150,000 of our promising eighteen to twenty-year-old boys into the most democratic educational institution America has ever known, what are you doing to bring your daughter of like age up to this splendid new standard?

Uncle Sam is saying alike to the millionaire's son and the coal digger's son: "Here, young man, put on this uniform suit, eat this plain food, sleep on this hard bunk, go to bed at 9:30, roll out at 6 o'clock, drill vigorously several hours per day, study diligently and make a soldier, a scholar and a sturdy citizen of yourself."

Now, would that there were a feminine counterpart of Uncle Sam to enforce for a season a similar program among the college girls. In case there were such a personage I can imagine this dear auntie addressing each of about 100,000 college girls as follows:

"Here, young woman, cut out this superficial nonsense; this undemocratic, un-American sort of rushing for the so-called cleverest and most up-to-date girls; this skimpy, unnatural butterfly style of garments. Put on this plain uniform dress, adapt yourself to this vigorous, systematic, all-round training of your body and mind and spirit."

"No longer seek preferment on account of family, or wealth, or social standing, or sorority membership, or fine adornment. Get into the lists of the great common herd of American girls. Win superior honors if you can in a wide-open program of discipline intended to bring out the inherent worth of your beautiful but very common human nature."

"Reduced to this common rank as to advantage, as to discipline, as to things superficial and inconsequential, it now becomes your task, my girl, to shine if you can by virtue of a light which comes from your active mind, your honest heart, your earnest soul. This democratizing of your daily habits and conduct will bring you slowly to a strange, sweet consciousness of a new self, a delightful sense of worthiness and a charming desire to render a real service to this needy old world."

"When this new discovery of your real self comes into you, my girl, you will be ashamed of the mean and petty nonsense of your former little, selfish clique, and all else will seem new and transformed."

"For example, there is that plain, unrefined country girl whom you once scorned. You will now be disposed to 'rush' her with such kindness, such good cheer, such warmth of heart that she will be inspired and changed by the magical touch of your personality."

"Be plain in your dress, frank and democratic in your manner, diligent in your study and work, rigorous and regular in your physical life and resolute in your purposes. When you have finished this course your country will call for you and the light in your own good soul will point the way whereby you may find a superb and heavenly career here on the earth."

Thus, dear parents, I would have this scintillating, feminine running-mate of Uncle Sam admonish your

young daughter now in college and help her to prove more worthy of the boys in the Students' Army Training Corps and at the same time to rescue her own life from the traditional selfishness and superficiality which have so often been permitted to mar the natural development of our typical college girls.

Anecdotes Of The Famous

Alfred Pearce, the black-and-white artist, is now Captain Pearce, official artist at the New England Divisional Headquarters. By all the laws of medical science Captain Pearce ought to have been dead long ago. He has been nearly drowned three times, had concussion of the brain five times, shot once, certified as dead twice, been run down by a motor bus, and fallen down Beachy Head. This by no means exhausts his chapter of accidents, which number over forty.

Prince Fushimi, whose visit to England aroused so much interest, was the perpetrator of a joke when, in his youth, he went to England to study.

He had the misfortune to live in an apartment house where the servant did not keep the hall very clean. He felt this keenly, for in Japan the floors are beautifully kept.

On the approach of Winter the servant put up a notice, "Please wipe your feet," to which Fushimi added:

"On going out."

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Old Inscriptions

Cleveland's interest has been directed toward hotels this week, the opening of the new Hotel Cleveland drawing public attention in a general way to hotels past and present—the newer hostilities and the American, the Franklin, the Johnson, the Forest City and the Weddell of the earlier day.

In this connection comes an inquiry concerning the last named house, an inquiry which illustrates in a peculiar way the unreliability of the human memory.

Our reader desires to know the wording of the noted inscriptions that were carved about the great fireplace in the Weddell lobby and the inscription that was equally prominent in the dining room.

There were quite a number of people who recalled the fact that the inscriptions were there, but not one could recall the wording. There were two men who were on the hotel staff for many years and who

saw the inscriptions every day, and had but a vague idea of their purport.

Another Clevelander when approached with the query cudgeled his brains and produced this:

When Pilgrims on their weary way
Pit off their shoon and choose to stay
Beneath this roof for food and rest—
They'll later pass with quickened stay.

That perhaps wasn't so bad, but it proved to be quite different from the real thing.

Of course, it wasn't like recalling the building of the hotel—it was opened in 1847—but it necessitated remembering as far back as 1803, when the wrecking of the famous house was begun.

Everybody could remember the Weddell bronze lions, which dated back to the civil war, but it seemed quite impossible to recall the lines which had been a source of pride to that fine old landlord, George W. Wesley.

Finally a leading local architect produced the wording of the inscriptions which he declared were as follows. The one in the lobby:

As wearied Pilgrims once possessed
Of longed-for lodging,
Go to rest,
So I, now having rid my way,
Fix here my buttoned staff
And stay.

A "buttoned staff" was a staff studded with knobs or buttons.

The inscription in the dining room was this:

Man's life is like a Winter's day:
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay and are full fed;
The oldest but sups and goes to bed.
Long is his life who lingers out the day,
Who goes soonest has the least to pay.

So these are the quaint old Weddell House inscriptions. It took some research to grub them out, but they were worth it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PRESIDENT WILSON

and his typewriter.

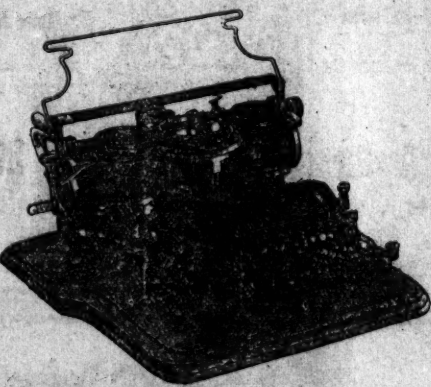
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THOMAS WOODROW AS KNOWN IN OHIO

Wilson's Grandfather Remem-
bered As A Stern Pastor, Who
Rode With Saddlebags

SON FAMED FOR LONG LEGS

Host's Shoe-Shining Joke Turn-
ed Back Upon Him And Con-
tinued For A Week

New York, January 10.—Colonel Joseph C. Bonner of Toledo, Ohio, during a recent visit to New York, gave several reminiscences of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of President Wilson, which throw interesting light on the characteristics of the President's ancestor after he left his pastorate and school in Carlisle, England, and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

"In my library at my home in Toledo," Colonel Bonner said, "is the pulpit hymnal used by Dr. Thomas Woodrow for many years during his pastorate at Chillicothe, Ohio. It was similarly used by the successive pastors until it was given to Mrs. Bonner's father, a long-time elder in that church. A splendidly written inscription in the hymnal reads, 'Presented to Reverend Thomas Woodrow, D.D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Chillicothe, Ohio, by Mrs. Dorothy Harness Renick, December 25, 1840.'"

"The gift was returned to the ownership and family of the donor many years subsequent to its use by Dr. Woodrow at the time of the remodeling of the church. The hymnal was almost dog-eared. It has been preserved in the family simply because of the maternal grandmother's signature and association contained in the statement of the gift to Dr. Woodrow.

"The inscription record tells sufficiently of the close family relationship, and it is because of such relationships and endearment therewith that as one of the very young members of the family and growing to adult age, I could not help but hear, and have well remembered many interesting instances connected with the family association of Dr. Woodrow with our people, and during my early married life particularly to know of his relation with Mrs. Bonner's family, the descendants of Mrs. George Renick.

"My ancestral home lands and those of Mrs. Bonner joined at the outskirts of Chillicothe. My boyhood recollections recall Dr. Woodrow's visits to the home of George Renick. He always rode horseback, particularly noticeable because the horse was dun color and the doctor in riding carried saddle bags with him always. The youngest daughter of Mrs. George Renick's large family was Mrs. Dorothy R. Turney of Circleville, who died in recent years, aged 93. Her own is a well-known family there. She was a delightful person, and frequently referred to the loving pastorate and personal association of Dr. Woodrow. Their particular family, as she used to say, he had either christened, married, or buried all.

"One of Mrs. Turney's stories runs like this: 'We children always dreaded the pastoral visits of Dr. Thomas Woodrow. They usually came at a fixed day of the week and as our alone house on the hill has an outlook—approached along the winding roadway—easily visible to some one of the boys who watched as sentinel, no sooner would Dr. Woodrow be sighted than over the hill and to the woods would all the boys quickly scramble, but we girls would have to confront the doctor in the house. He always lined us up for recital of the shorter catechism, and many were the stern censures we would get were we amiss in the loss of or misuse of clause, phrase or word. Those occasions were always accompanied with due solemnity and circumspection. We were tested in our knowledge and adhesion to the doctrines covering justification, adoption, sanctification, election, predestination or damnation. As many of the family as could be gathered together he would then assemble for religious worship. The program always covered the singing of a hymn, reading of the scripture and all to kneel in prayer. From this all the boys would absent themselves, and if the season were right and the skating on the pond good, later, in teasing the girls, they would tell what a good time Dr. Woodrow's pastoral visit had given them.'

"Another story of Dr. Woodrow that Mrs. Turney always enjoyed telling was of the visit to her own country home near Circleville. Her husband was the Hon. Nelson J. Turney, at one time Special Commissioner, appointed by President Grant, to undertake to pacify the rebellious Indians in the days of General Custer. It was at the time of the early married life of the

Ovation To King And Queen Of Belgium By Gay Parisians



KING ALBERT AND PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.
A great demonstration of welcome was given by the French people to the King and Queen of Belgium upon their arrival in Paris for the



QUEEN OF BELGIUM AND MME. POINCARÉ. CONT.
Peace Conference. The photos show King Albert and President Poincaré and the Queen of Belgium and Mme. Poincaré.

Turney and the occasion of a periodical call by Dr. Woodrow. He would ride from Chillicothe on horseback, a distance of twenty-two miles. On this one occasion his son John rode with him. His son John and the saddlebags, too, were all astride the same dun color short horse. Mrs. Turney would say it was the most laughable sight one could see. The horse was low, Dr. Woodrow was short, and John (always called long John) had very long legs in the showing as they hung astride and his feet dangled away below those of his father. It was a special occasion, too, on the farm for the slaughter of the yellow-legged Spring poultry, for which the doctor was well known to have a special liking. The joke of the visit, which was always repeated in the telling of the story, was when Mr. Turney at bedtime showed Dr. Woodrow and his tall son John, who must have been 6 feet 2, to the guest room. Bidding the doctor good-night, he said, 'Doctor, just put your boots outside the door and I will have my man black them, ready for you in the morning.' Now, Mr. Turney had no hired man, and he himself blacked the boots; but, lo and behold in addition to the doctor's, were long John's boots also, but Mr. Turney resolutely blacked them just the same. The serious part of it was that Dr. Woodrow, it was thought, would stay but one night; but they remained a full week, father's and son's boots being at the door and every night were blackened by Mr. Turney and were ready and very shiny for the guests in the mornings.

"President Wilson visited Chillicothe in his boyhood days, as Mr. Bonner recalls it. His uncle, Thomas Woodrow, was Chillicothe's most prominent dry goods merchant and a leading Presbyterian for many years. He had a daughter, Jessie Woodrow, who, with Mrs. Bonner, had the same governess. Woodrow Wilson's visits meant picnics to Lake Elmore nearby, but as Mrs. Bonner recalls him at those times, he did not seem much impressed to divide his time with his cousin, Jessie Woodrow, or any of the other girls and acted as a boy among other boys.

"There is a rather elaborate book entitled, 'History of the Chillicothe Presbytery,' where Dr. Woodrow was licensed. As I recall its narrative, here is a very considerable space given to the life and work of Dr. Woodrow."

THREATENED EPIDEMIC

Outbreak Of Statues Said To Be
Coming All Over The World

One prophetic observer remarks, "There's a good time coming for the sculptors. Statues threaten to break out like the measles, all over the world."

This is an alarming thought, and it is to be hoped that the realization will fall far short of the expectation. Perhaps we all ought to rejoice at the prospect of "good times" for the practitioners of any art or craft, and undoubtedly sculptors need the encouragement of prosperity as much as the followers of any calling. We should say that it was an uncertain occupation financially, and that any normal parent would hate to see his boy take up sculpting as a vocation. It is doubtful if many parents are thus dismayed. About every trade one can think of seems to be crowded, but apparently this is not true of sculpture.

Anyway, while most of us know grocers, hardware merchants, bank-

ers, lawyers, doctors, musicians, actors, (at least amateurs), farmers, brokers, insurance men, chiropractors, painters, (scene, sign, house, and picture), market gardeners, waiters, bootblacks, professors, and many others, and probably have at least a speaking acquaintance with an ashman, there are comparatively few of us who can boast acquaintance with a real sculptor. We know there are sculptors, because we read about them, and now and then we see some of their work; but in the average experience a sculptor seems to be a sort of legendary person. "The chances are ninety-nine out of a hundred that you cannot recall a single member of your high school or college class who actually became a sculptor."

In short, sculptors are a class so small and select that it is somewhat difficult to feel for their struggle and vicissitudes the normal sympathy of any other economic group. Then, too, there is a somewhat widespread notion that sculpture is rather in the nature of a non-essential industry. The average hard-headed man of business might be inclined to say that if a sculptor is finding it hard to make ends meet he ought to shelve his futile dreams and go to work for a living. If we are free from prejudice, however, we must admit that sculptors are entitled to human sympathy. If good times are indicated for them we ought to extend our cordial congratulations to them.

At the same time, there is some dismay in the thought that an epidemic of new statuary is imminent. In its effect upon the public consciousness the trade of the sculptor is a delicate one, perhaps the most delicate of all the arts. It is undoubtedly the most difficult of all the arts to understand and appreciate, as it is the most difficult to practice worthily. America has known serious epidemics of sculpture in the past, and among the discriminating there can be no desire for another that may class as a malady. All told, the United States is fairly well sprinkled with statues of public men and heroes and a variety of monumental effigies, the majority of which are monstrous as works of art and positively exasperating to the aesthetic sense. There was a time, synchronizing

with the first stages of this ambitious outbreak and perhaps to be identified with some accuracy as the Rutherford B. Hayes period, when the popular taste among well-to-do people ran to alleged statuary for the lawn, and no self-respecting premises were considered complete without at least one cast-iron dog painted white. On the more elaborate estates the collection of foundry sculpture included several dogs, one or two deer and a few other assorted specimens of zoological art. This lawn art of a former generation is now a subject of mirth, but we still cherish in public places dozens of statues that really rank no higher as art forms.

Communities and States should proceed with caution lest they encourage epidemic of this sort. Statues seem to be really in the nature of an anachronism. To really justify itself, we should say, a piece of sculpture ought to convey a suggestion of symbolism. A figure that represents an idea, if it truly represents it, is all very well, but a portrait statue is a hazardous proposition. We have scores of them in America—and they are especially abundant in Washington—which serve as impressive object lessons of the things that are better left undone. It would be difficult to say just when a man is entitled to the fame of being perpetuated in bronze or marble on a pedestal but when once that point has been decided by competent authority the fulfillment of the work should be subjected to the most rigid artistic scrutiny.

Sculpture is a classic revival, and as such it should somehow convey a classic suggestion, even in the treatment of modern subjects. Fortunately for the classic effect of the sculpture that may be perpetrated in the coming outbreak there will be far fewer statues with side whiskers and chin whiskers than were set before the public eye during the earlier epidemic. Let us hope, also, that the sculptors will not strain too hard for the classic effect and that they will avoid the extremities of Futurism and Impressionism. Our own idea of a first-class sculptor would be something of a combination of Rodin and Rogers—you know, the one that made the celebrated Group—P. H. Young, in Providence Journal.

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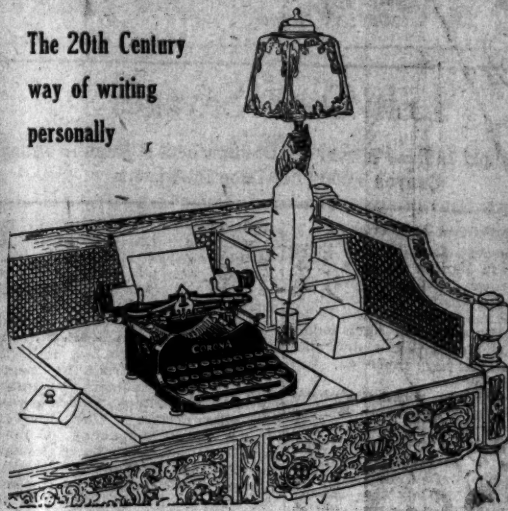
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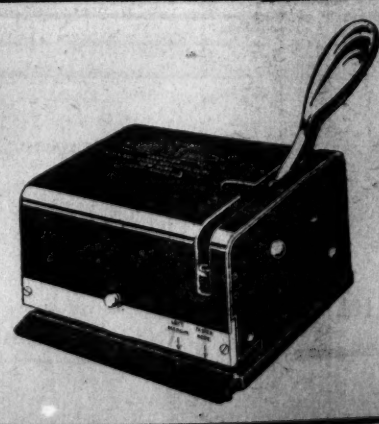
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, Today, the 28th February, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd February to 28th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 14th February, 1919.

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Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

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Mantehapji Tot Mijl-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180th Production

"The Gondoliers"

by

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

at 8.45 p.m. sharp

Saturday, 1st March, 1919

Tuesday, 4th March, 1919

Box plan now open at Messrs.
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

By Order,

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Business Manager.

PENSION PRIVEE

Range Room
Telephone North 1173

High-class Boarding-House
and
Restaurant

All modern comforts; moderate
terms.

NOTICE

JUST ARRIVED

"EAGLE BRAND" PILSENER BEER

SOLE AGENTS
THE CHINA TRADING CO.

79A, Szechuen Road. Tel. Central 286
21332

Messrs. Rodger and Haskell

beg to announce that on the First of March, One Thousand, Nine Hundred, Nineteen, they will remove their law offices to Number Eleven, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

TO LET in Baikal Road

New 4-roomed residences with large attics, fitted with gas and electricity. Near tramlines. Rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to
CREDIT FONCIER D'EX-
TREM-ORIENT,
20, The Bund,
Entrance on Nanking Road.

NOTICE

We have removed our offices from No. 36A Nanking Road to No. 7 Jinkee Road, (ground floor).
W. S. EMENS Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

We have this day removed our offices from 1A Jinkee Road to No. 7 Jinkee Road (ground floor).
STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.,
Ship Agents and Operators.
Telephone 2557.
Shanghai, February 27, 1919.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs
and Vacuum Bottles.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
1872 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

"CLUB CONCORDIA"

German Club

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance, Peking, the undersigned invites tenders for the purchase of the PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS OF THE GERMAN CLUB situated at No. 22 The Bund. Tenders either in Shanghai Taels or Dollars must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 7th March, 1919. All tenders received will then be submitted to the Minister of Finance, Peking, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The Club buildings will be available for delivery on conclusion of the conference between the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates at Shanghai.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to
Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator,
by his attorney
A. D. BRENT.

IN RUSSIA IN 1894

as the result of State Control, drunkenness appeared in a peculiarly aggravated form. The Government endeavored to bring about a household consumption in small quantities in place of convivial drinking in public houses; to limit the places in which spirits could be sold, and to prohibit credit and delivery of spirits to customers. Vodka was sold in small bottles called 'merzavotki', a single one of which the Government thought the peasant would buy and carry meekly home to consume. Unfortunately, the sociable Russians soon began taking their drinks at most any place. The stress in the finances subsequent to the Russo-Japanese War proved too much for the temperance side of State Control and Bureaucracy proceeded to fill the Imperial coffers at the expense of the consumer. Exchequer receipts rose, until by 1914 they amounted to 198,000,000 from vodka alone. State control in Russia thus proved a splendid method of getting money out of the people. Since prohibition was enforced at the beginning of the Great War, illicit distilling and excessive drinking have been prevalent. Since the Revolution drinking has been on a scale described as 'Homeric', and judging by the volte-face of the British Cabinet on the question of Prohibition, we should say that depriving the Russian peasant of a legitimate alcoholic sedative was a contributory cause to the collapse. —Russia's Decline and Fall.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Debentures of Club Concordia

All allied and neutral holders of debentures of the above Club are hereby notified to register with the undersigned before 8th March, 1919, their names and nationality, together with the numbers, amounts and terms of the debentures they hold. These particulars are required by the Ministry of Finance, Peking, for purposes of liquidating the liabilities of the Club.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator,

by his attorney
A. D. BRENT.

NOTICE

Property of Carl Breiding and Sohn
No. 17 Chengtu Road

Formerly represented by
FERD. BORNEMANN & CO.

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 30th January, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed RECEIVER for the above mentioned Property, which is now offered for sale.

TENDERS

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said property as a going concern, which must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,

Receiver for the Property of
CARL BREIDING & SOHN,
No. 17 Chengtu Road,
Shanghai, 13th February, 1919.

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.

1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

VENUS COPYING PENCILS

No. 165 Soft

No. 168 Hard

No. 214 Special Copying

And a complete line of Office Supplies kept in stock.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add.
Central 4178 4 Canton Road, Shanghai Ma-thuck

Stewart Motor-Driven

WARNING
SIGNAL

Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

THOM SHING FOREIGN MEN'S TAILOR

Wishes to announce to his many patrons that on and after March 1st he will remove his present offices to

8A BROADWAY, ASTOR BLDG.

We have just received a large quantity of spring fabrics, tweeds, navy blues and dress goods.

Until March 1st

G 19 Tiendong Road (Behind H. & S. Bank)
Hongkew Branch

COLLACO'S DOG TRAINING KENNELS

Kiangwan Road

Fee for keeping dogs including exercising Tls. 8 per month.
Fee for special training of untrained dogs Tls. 30 extra.
Sporting dogs for sale or hire.

Please apply to M. J. E. Collaco,
No. 1 Houtok Terrace, North
Szechuen Road Extension, Shang-
hai.

21138

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathroom
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quin-
san Gardens. To let from March 1st
One large front room facing South
with bathroom and verandah attached,
suitable for married couple or two
bachelors. Apply to Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, large comfort-
able newly-furnished room, with
modern bathroom attached, suitable
for married couple or two bachelor
friends. Hot and cold water, tele-
phone, tennis, stabling and garage.
Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA
PRESS.

VACANT on the 5th March, a
nicely furnished bedroom (facing
south) verandah and bathroom
attached, suitable for married couple
without children, or for two friends.
Apply at, 128 Bubbling Well Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION as office assistant or
otherwise wanted by Chinese, having
excellent knowledge of English.
Many years' experience in transla-
tion, correspondence, typewriting,
etc. Knows office routine very
well. Good references. Address
125 Cunningham Road.

EXPERIENCED young man re-
quires position as bookkeeper, has
good references. Salary to start
\$250. Outposts, no objection.
Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA
PRESS.

WANTED: Young lady stenog-
raphist seeks position. Has had pre-
vious experience. Apply to Box
223, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by a young man, posi-
tion as a typist or general assistant.
Has had experience in typing and
filing. Apply to Box 219, THE
CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by a
young man, at present employed;
desires more responsible work.
Thorough knowledge of office rou-
tine and bank accounting. A.I.
references. Please apply to Box
213, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED; a young
Chinese desires to join law office as
assistant interpreter. Apply to Box
211, THE CHINA PRESS.

FINANCIAL

A WELL-KNOWN and profitable
chemical enterprise in Shanghai de-
siring to enlarge, seeks a partner
with about half a million dollars.
Please apply to Box 228, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21375 M. 7.

SITUATION VACANT

SIGN-PAINTER: Japanese or
Chinese artist-painter required for
preparing advertisement signs.
Good salary will be paid to com-
petent man. Apply to Box 224,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21361 M. 1.

REQUIRE services of foreign visit-
ing governess for education of two
young girls. Whole or half-time
daily. Reply, stating qualifications
and salary expected, to Box No.
225, THE CHINA PRESS.

21362 M. 1.

COMPRADORE wanted for gen-
eral business. Excellent chance for
a right person. Apply to Box 218,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21345 F. 28.

WANTED, two first-class office
interpreters to assist present staff of
a local lawyer. Applicants must
be keen and efficient. Apply to
Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

21366 F. 28.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 16

HOUSES TO LET

ATTIC Flat to let, at 17 Nan-
king Road. Apply to Frederick
Ezra and Co., 18 Nanking Road.

FOR RENT, furnished, from May
1st, for six to nine months, five-
roomed house with medium sized
garden, near Hongkew Recreation
Park. House is mosquito-screened
and fly-proof. Large sleeping
verandah. Apply to Box 227,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21363 M. 2.

TO LET, two-roomed furnished
flat with bath, kitchen and servants'
quarters, North Szechuen Road Ex-
tension. Apply to Box 215, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21355 M. 1.

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed
residence, with garage and tennis
court, on Yates Road, from April
1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further
particulars and permission to in-
spect, apply J. T. Hammond, No.
51, Szechuen Road.

21314.

113 AVENUE ROAD, furnished
eight-roomed house, with stable,
from March 1st. Apply to 10
Yangtzepoo Road.

21316 M. 1.

475 AVENUE JOFFRE to let,
unfurnished, from March 1st.
Three bedrooms and bathrooms,
drawing, dining, basement, attics,
garage, garden, tennis. Raven
Trust Company.

21317.

16A JESSFIELD ROAD, fur-
nished, from March 1st, screened,
garden, tennis. Raven Trust Com-
pany, 'phone 65.

21318.

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; de-
tached foreign residence, nine rooms,
garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month.
Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27
Nanking Road.

21043

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Sey-
mour Road). Excellent residence
for small family, four large rooms,
several small ones. Now vacant.
Open for inspection; will renovate.
Apply on premises.

21060

APARTMENTS WANTED

ENGLISHMAN wants immedi-
ately bed-sitting room. Central dis-
trict preferable. Apply to Box 231,
THE CHINA PRESS.

21377 F. 28.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, furniture and house-
hold equipment of ten rooms.
Splendid opportunity for boarding
house. House to let. Apply to
Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

21376 M. 2.

FOR SALE, Moutrie piano, in ex-
cellent condition, still under guaran-
tee. Apply to Box 229, THE
CHINA PRESS.

21374 F. 28.

WANTED, a Bentley's Code Book.
State condition and price, to Box
232, THE CHINA PRESS.

21379 M. 2.

POULTRY AUCTION. Black
Minorcas, white Leghorns. Fri-
day, February 28th, 1919, at Noel
Murray and Co., Ltd.

21368 F. 28.

FOR SALE: One 12 H.P. Waver-
ley roadster (British make), recent-
ly done up, and in excellent con-
dition and running order, about 2 1/2
years old. Very economical to run,
yielding about 18 to 20 miles on a
gallon. For particulars please apply
to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and
Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage
Phones West 1213 and 1202.

21353 F. 28.

FOR SALE, very cheap invest-
ment property, Tls. 14,000 cash,
balance can remain on mortgage,
rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten
foreign residences, three years old,
in French town. All modern im-
provements. Full price, Tls. 20,000
less than can be produced for now.
For further particulars, address to
Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21354.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate.
 @ 4/7 1/2 = Tls. 4.32
 @ exch. 72.2 = Mex. \$5.99
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
 @ 110 = Tls. 96.91
 @ 72.2 = Mex. \$126.91
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.925
 S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 230
 Copper Cash: per tael 1874
 Native Interest: Tls. .06

Bar Silver: 474.0
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Rate on London: Fr. 25.98
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. O. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London: T.T. 4/8
 London: Demand 4/8 1/2
 India: T.T. 311
 Paris: T.T. 69 1/2
 Paris: Demand 69 1/2
 New York: T.T. 111
 New York: Demand 111 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 66 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 270 1/2
 Batavia: T.T. 270 1/2
 Singapore: T.T. 50 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London: Demand 4/8
 London: 4 m/s. Cds. 4/10
 London: 4 m/s. Doys. 4/10 1/2
 London: 6 m/s. Cds. 4/10 1/2
 London: 6 m/s. Doys. 4/10 1/2
 Paris: 4 m/s. 63 1/2
 New York: 6 m/s. Doys. 111 1/2
 New York: 4 m/s. Doys. 111 1/2

Roules Exchange
 Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roules
 Roules 1,350 = Tls. 100
 Roules 100 = Mex. \$10.25

Customs House Exchange Rates
 For February
 Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/0 1/2 \$1
 " 1 @ 65 1/2 France 7.27
 " 0.75 @ 119 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 4 1/2 Yen 2.53
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.19
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.56
 " 1 @ Roules

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917-1918 @ Tls. 96.50
 Kota Bahroes Tls. 5.25
 Padangas Tls. 10.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50 March
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.25 March
 New Engineering Tls. 25.00
 Shanghai Docks (25 Shares) Tls. 133.50
 Weeks \$13.00
 Chinese Engineering and Mining Tls. 11.00

Unofficial
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.80
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 156.00
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 67.00 March

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Telephone Tls. 77.50 cash

Unofficial

Kailan Mining Tls. 11.00 cash

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 26.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques: 26.66

War Loans:

3 percent: 64.40

4 percent 1917: 74.75

Liberty Loans:

4 percent 1918: 74.50

5 percent: 91.00

Freight Market

In their report for week ending February 27, Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows:

There is no change to report in our Homeward Freight markets since last writing, either to Europe or America and there is no cargo worth speaking of offering in either direction; besides the various other causes already mentioned as causing this stagnation in the Export trade from China the abnormal delay still prevailing in the exchange of telegrams between China and Europe and America tends to make business exceedingly difficult.

As regards tonnage there is ample on all berths to deal with what is offering, rates are consequently weak and reductions have been made since we last wrote in the Trans-Pacific rates and in those to New York via Panama Canal.

Conversely—the port of Tientsin is now open again and this should put a firmer complexion on our Northern market where rates have been somewhat easier lately though they have not suffered like rates in the South which have dropped in a most alarming manner on account of the embargo on rice from Saigon; it is, however, reported that the French Government having completed purchases there is some prospect of the embargo being lifted, but until that takes place there is little chance of any improvement.

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in the report for week ending February 27:

Japan Coal.—There is no change to report in this market since last writing and no business worth speaking about has been done; Native dealers are fully aware that freights have collapsed all round of late and they are holding off from any new business in the hope of prices weakening in the near future in consequence but if exchange also continues to decline, as it has been doing recently, this will not help them in any way because the coal market in Japan continues as firm as ever.

Fushun Coal.—No change.

Kaiping Coal.—There is practically nothing new to report since last writing. Freights dropped slightly during the early part of the month, but have since strengthened, and very little stray tonnage is offering.

Stocks are very much below the average and the demand for better grades of coal exceeds the supply.

Coal prices as quoted:

Japan Coal: per ton ex Wharf

Milke Lump: Contracted for

Milke Small: Contracted for

Milke Dust: Contracted for

Kishima Lump: 19.00

Kishima Dust (No Stock): 13.00

Shakano Lump: 18.50

Arate Lump: 18.00

Shimoyamada Krigomi: 17.00

Shin Shabano Krigomi: 16.00

Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump: 18.00

Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump: 16.50

Kaiping Coal:

Navy Lump: 16.50

Loco Lump: 16.50

Lini Lump: 14.00

Washed Nuts: 13.50

No. 5 Slack: 14.00

No. 2 Slack: 12.50

Manchurian Coal:

Fu-Shun Unscreend ex godown

Fu-Shun Dust

Fu-Shun Lump (none for sale).

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ending February 26, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919	1918
Gross receipts	\$35,655.16	\$32,168.31
Loss by currency depreciation	8,781.44	7,211.48
Effective receipts	\$26,773.72	\$24,956.83

	1919	1918
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.02	23.79
Car miles run	81,178	77,369
Passengers carried	1,605,278	1,451,694

司公鏡眼益精國中

Refracting and Manufacturing

Crookes, Torics, AND Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

P.352 Nanking Road

P.352 Nanking Road

P.352 Nanking Road

P.352 Nanking Road

P.352 Nanking Road

P.352 Nanking Road

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MILITARISTS PREPARE FOR NATIONS' LEAGUE

Japanese Consider Extent Of Sphere Of Influence Basis For Armament

Tokio, February 26.—In recognition of the principle expressed in the covenant of the League of Nations, military and naval authorities are exerting themselves in drafting a new national defense plan to be sent to the Japanese peace delegation in Paris, reports the Yomiuri.

Three conditions are to be primarily taken up for consideration in regard to the limitation of armament, says the paper: population of a nation; financial condition of a state; and the width of the sphere of influence, which a nation is obliged to guard under the supervision of the League.

Judging from the population standpoint, Japan certainly does not need a great army, while China may have to organize a huge army, even six times larger than the Japanese. Thus it is apparent, says the paper, that population does not constitute the fundamental basis on which the general plan of a nation's military and naval program shall be founded. As to the financial state of a country, it is also impracticable to decide the extent of a nation's armament on this basis alone, as there is no reason that the wealthiest nation should have the strongest army.

The extent and other conditions of the sphere of influence of a country which the country is obliged to guard, therefore, must be first taken up for consideration to decide the national defense program of a nation in the future, and the fact seems to be the most important point on which the new Japanese national defense plan is to be founded.

What will be, then, the portion of the world, of which safety and peace Japan is obliged to guard and maintain? The paper answers that Japan has to guard a certain portion of China, as well as of Eastern Siberia, and the islands in South Seas, which are to be placed under Japan's mandate, and that the country's new national defense plan, which is to be made shortly will be based upon the fact.

Japan's Equipment Out-Of-Date
 As to the question regarding the

publication of all secrets in connection with military and naval equipments, Japan should be grateful for the adoption of the principle, says the paper, as the present condition of munition and armament of Japan is more inferior and out-of-date than that of any of the Allied Powers, developed as the consequence of the war. The principle aims at the same time, the paper points out, to abolish all inhuman weapons, such as the poisonous gas and submarines, under the same principle which prohibited the use of dumdum bullets in warfare, and in this respect, too, Japan has no reason to oppose the principle.

Vladivostok Jews Hold Mass Meeting

10,000 Persons Angry Protest Against Pogroms In Poland And Galicia

A Vladivostok despatch to the Mainichi says that great indignation has been aroused among the Jewish residents there at the rumored massacres of Jews in Poland and Galicia, culminating in the holding of a mass meeting at a theater on the 13th instant. At the meeting several strong speeches were delivered ventilating Jewish grievances, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that those grievances should be laid before the Peace Conference at Paris. The message says that about 10,000 persons attended the meeting, at which were also present the Mayor and other Municipal authorities to support the Jewish cause.

All the Jews in Vladivostok suspended business for the day.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
 15 Nanking Road

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

CLOSED
 HIRE CARS
 \$300 Per Hour \$300
 (\$1.00 Minimum)

Phone: CENTRAL 4257

The Hudford Garage
 89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.		ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coastal & Goods	Express	Local		
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	...	14.50	15.50	...		Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	...	9.20	14.10	15.30	...			
Jiafield	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	...		Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	...	10.00	14.35	16.05	...			
Suzhou	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38	...	15.13	16.13	...		Changpu	dep.	8.04	9.48	...	11.40	15.20	17.36	...			
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	...	15.30	16.29	...		Yehak	dep.	8.41	10.31	...	12.39	15.51	18.40	...			
										Kashai	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	19.30	...			
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55		Sungking	dep.	7.48	9.58	11.55	14.48	16.52	...	...	
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.15	16.29	18.12			dep.	9.06	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40	...	...	
Sungking	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	...	16.07	17.42	...		Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23	...		
Kashai	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.29	...	16.53	18.49	...		Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	...		
Kashai	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	...	17.22	19.20													
Yehak	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	...	17.53	...													
Changpu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	...	18.24	...		Lungchow Junction	dep.	10.30	11.35	14.05	...	17.15	18.20	...			
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	...	19.19	...		Suzhou	dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14	...	17.28	18.29	...			
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	...	19.35	...		Jiafield	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21	...	17.37	18.36	...			
										Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.06	14.35	...	17.55	18.50	...			

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	19.10	12.25	....	17.20	...
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao..	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40



LUCKY Strike, it's called. And just exactly as you prefer 95% of your food cooked, you will now prefer your tobacco toasted.

Cooking (toasting, broiling, roasting) makes things delicious, appetizing, and savory, because it develops flavor. You don't eat raw steak or drink raw coffee. You like toast better than bread—especially fresh buttered toast.

We toast the Burley tobacco for Lucky Strike cigarettes to develop the utmost Burley flavor and seal it in, so it's always there for you. That's what roasting does!

You're in for a new flavor when you join the Lucky Strike Smoke circle—with the real Burley cigarette.

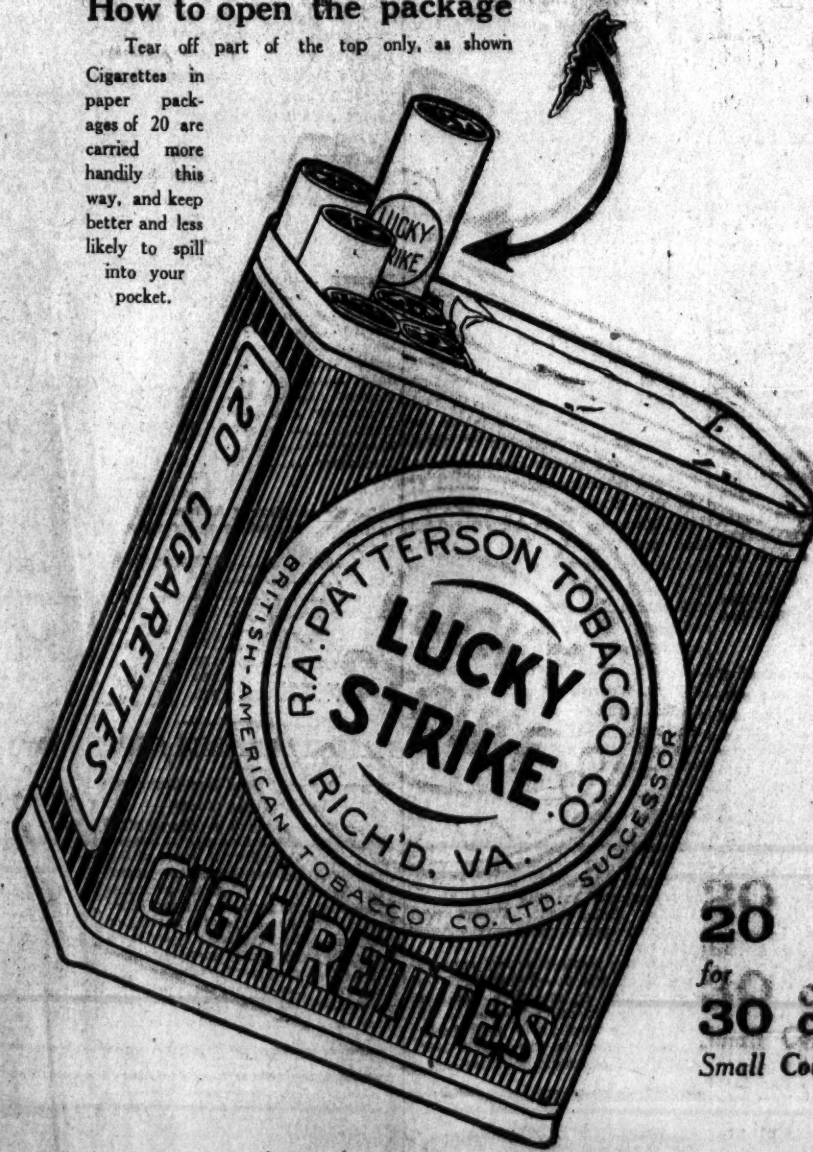
It's toasted



Toasting improves tobacco just as it improves bread.

How to open the package

Tear off part of the top only, as shown. Cigarettes in paper packages of 20 are carried more handily this way, and keep better and less likely to spill into your pocket.



20
for 30 cents
Small Coin

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

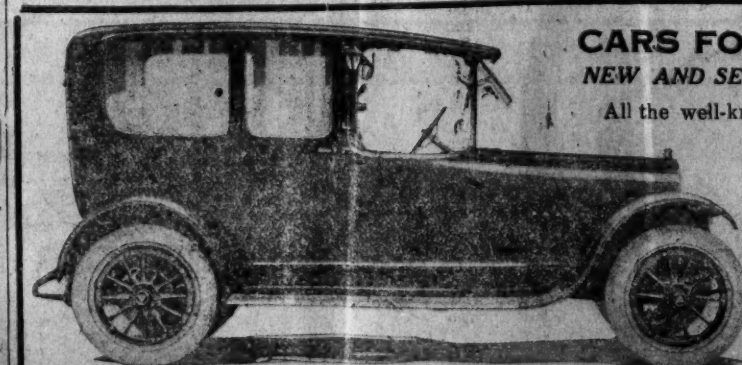
**Boasted Submarine Strength Fiction; 146 Largest
Number Of 'Front' U-Boats Kaiser Ever Had**

The British guns, of so much more powerful range than our own, would have shot our feebly armed vessels to cinders. But despite the fortunes that smiled upon the losses which our fleet suffered were tremendous, and on January 1, 1916, it was clear to every one who knew the actual conditions, that that battle would and

area in Algeria, or making a gr

ships which Tirpitz had built during his incumbency in office, 1897-1912, at the cost of untold millions—w

Central 402



AUTO CASTLE: 228, Avenue Joffre (opposite French Fire Station)



Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Duncan Carmichael.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Root Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
 The Bank of England.
 The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu, Madras, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Penang, Malacca, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu, Madras, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Penang, Malacca, Swatow.

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange, Traveling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
 A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
 Bank of India, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu, Madras, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Penang, Malacca, Swatow.

Branches:
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
 Telegraphic Address "Knapex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000
Head Office Peking.
 Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Taichang, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foonchow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
 Silver 19,500,000
 \$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
 G. T. M. Baines Esq. Deputy Chairman.
 A. H. Compton Esq.
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
 C. S. Gubbay Esq.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 E. V. D. Parr Esq.
 W. L. Pattenden Esq.
 J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Liongkong—N. J. Strain.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Ipoh, Penang, Hongkong, Johore, Rangoon, Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, S. Francisco, Calcutta, London, Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, Singapore, Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Foonchow, Manila, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Taichang, Harbin, New York, Vladivostok, Holo, Peking, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000 Roubles.
Reserve Fund 26,940,000 Roubles.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,500,000 Roubles.
Reserve Fund 1,750,000 Roubles.

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
 Paris office: 9 Rue Boulevard.
 London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Branches:
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
 Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
 Bombay, Hankow, Nicolaiewsk, Changhai, Hankow, O. Amur (Kwan-chendze), Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin, Dairen, Newchwang, Vladivostok (Dalny), Yokohama.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
 Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund 286,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
 14 Peking Road.

Managers' Office: Central 2650
 Tel. General: Central 2615 & 2614

Branches:
 Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHU CHU MIN, Sub-Manager.
 SHEN CHU HAU, Manager.
 O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,279,900.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

Head Office: PEKING
 Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kailong, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Iohang, Antung, Aikang, Changsha, Dairen, Harbin, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Foonchow, Newchwang, Nanking, Chefoo, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Soochow, Hongkong, Tientsin, Wushue, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 4 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
 For 6 months at 4% per annum.
 For 12 months at 5% per annum.
 On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

行 銀 華 中

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
 Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director:
 SUN TAO BAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:
 Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushue, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Shanghai, Yangchow, Shaoching, Canton, Penpu, Hongkong, Changchun, Changteh, Antung, Chengchow, Kiangsu.

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
 London: International Banking Corporation.
 New York: International Banking Corporation.
 San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
 Boston: American Express Company.
 Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
 Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
 Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
 Yokohama: Bank of Chosen.
 And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
 8441 Ningpo Road.
 Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
 Tel. Central 2615 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
 T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building
 55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$4,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green, President and General Manager.
London Office:
 26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
 San Francisco Office:
 232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:
 China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
 Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon, Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostok.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
 1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H.K. \$400,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.K. \$400,000.00

Head Office:
 No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
 No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
 Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
 Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1889.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 24,800,000

London Bankers:
 The London County and Westminster Bank of England, Ltd.
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Batavia, Los Angeles Seattle, Bombay, London, Shanghai, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Shimonoeki, Calcutta, Manila, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sourabaya, Dalny, Nagasaki, Sydney, Newchwang, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tokio, Hongkong, Osaka, Tsinanfu, Honolulu, Peking, Tientsin, Kailu, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
 In New York: Redmond & Co.
 In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts. Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
 London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Hongkong, Madras, Calcutta, Hanoi, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kanton), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
 EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Manager.

26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

2, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) \$600,000.00
Reserve Fund \$15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 1918) \$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filliale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
 JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:
 Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)

Reserve Fund:
 Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,068,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin Medan Singapore Bandung Padang Soerabaya Cheribon Palembang Soerakarta Djember Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:
Tons
KITANO MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, March 3
INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Hori, March 17

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.
FUSHIMA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriawara, April 1
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka, May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 5
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, March 7
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, March 14

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. T. Kawai, March 1
OMI MARU 2,000 Capt. R. Ozaki, March 5
KUMANO MARU 5,500 Capt. S. Saito, March 8
KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, March 13

KOBE TO SEATTLE
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. M. Machida, March 15

FOR JAPAN
SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Kichimoto, Mar.

FOR HONGKONG
FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Iriawara, March 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. S. Nishimura, Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. G. Shinomiya, April 23
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. P. E. Cope, May 21

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

DAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA-Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.						
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	14.00	..	..	13.30	..
Japan & America	Penza	14.00	..	..	13.30	..
Japan & America	do	..	..	..	13.30 13.00	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	do	..	..	..	13.00	..
Sria, via Nankai & Vladivostok	do	..	..	..	14.15	..
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	21.00	..
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	19.00	..
Hankow	Suiwo	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vatook and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	17.00	..
Tomorrow.						
Japan & America, via Moji	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Manila	Fushimi M.	..	..	17.30	17.00	..
Hongkong and Canton	Kwanse	9.00	..	..	8.30	..
Hongkong	do	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Fushimi M.	..	..	16.30	..	..
Swatow	Choyang	9.00	8.30	..	8.30	..
Hongkong and Canton	Fushimi M.	16.30	..	..	16.00	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Colombia	16.00	..	..	15.30	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	21.00	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Colombia	16.00	..	..	15.30	..
Sunday, March 2.						
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	10.00	10.00	..	9.30	..
Hongkong	Shanai	..	..	10.00	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	10.00	..	..	9.30	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	21.00	..
Weihaivel and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	8.30	..
Weihaivel, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..
Tuesday, March 4.						
Japan & America	Glenfieri	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sinkiang	11.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaivel and Chefoo	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	9.30	..
Weihaivel, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 5.						
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	17.00	..	..	..	..
Nankai, Kobe, Yama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada, Africa	Maru	17.00	..	..	17.00	..

† Parcels only.
A Money orders and parcel post until 12 noon.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
C Registered articles and letters and boxes with declared value 8 a.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8.30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	..
Oct. 22	..	..	..	..
Oct. 26	..	..	..	..
Nov. 2	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	Am. Socny.
Nov. 26	..	Meichuen	Jap.	M.B.C.
Dec. 7	..	Kanlu Maru	Jap.	Customs
Dec. 9	..	Liklu	Jap.	..
Dec. 17	..	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	..
Dec. 23	Vladivostok	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 31	Japan	Talshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 14	..	Eleperana	Am.	..
Jan. 16	..	Tanhu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokal
Jan. 16	..	Methu	Am.	S. O. Co.
Jan. 23	Dalry	Tovo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 25	Jaapa	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B.C.
Jan. 26	..	Bolestrand	Am.	..
Jan. 28	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 28	..	C. of St. Helena	Am.	..
Jan. 30	..	Novara	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	..	Pacific	Jap.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 1	Hongkong	Kwantah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Cruise	Chenhu	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 12	Japan	Yokko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 14	..	Talshu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	Japan	Nore	Br.	P.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb. 16	Hongkong	Novara	Br.	P.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	..	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb. 16	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	..	Weihaun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19	..	Chinkiang	Chi.	S.T. Co.
Feb. 20	Wuhu	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 23	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 23	Hongkong	Hwahkuet	Chi.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	Japan	Talshu Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Feb. 24	Canton, etc.	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 24	Hankow	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 24	..	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Feb. 24	..	Teengie	Chi.	..
Feb. 25	Japan	Koun Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Feb. 26	Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 26	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 26	Hongkong	Yokko Maru	Chi.	M. & Co.
Feb. 26	Vladivostok, etc.	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Feb. 26	Japan	Tamagawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 26	Liverpool, etc.	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 26	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	..	Falling Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	..	..	Salpe	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
W.T.W.	..	..	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
P&O	Oct. 18	..	Sel. Caboto	Chi. g-b.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Kiang	Chi. g-b.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Litchuan	Chi. g-b.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Taoutai	Chi. cr.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Kansten	Chi. g-b.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Lindlen	Chi. g-b.	..	..	..	..
BNB	Nov. 8	..	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
..	Nov. 15	..	Chienan	Chi. g-b.	..	..	..	..
..	Nov. 11	..	Pukong	Chi. g-b.	..	..	..	..
Sp.	Jan. 17	..	Saga	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	..
MMB	Feb. 11	..	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..
..	Feb. 21	..	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..
..	Feb. 21	..	Scarah	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
BIII	Feb. 24	..	Cadmus	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 28	9.00	Hankow	Pakhol	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The P.M. s.s. Colombia left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung early tomorrow morning. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon.
The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Kiangyung Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru (Pacific Line) with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Wednesday and may be expected to arrive today. The Fushimi sails for Hongkong on Sunday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru (European Line) left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow. She will be despatched for London via ports next Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Kaifong will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Agapenor left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Saturday, February 22.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Elphor left Hongkong for Tientsin and Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Ningpo: Mr. Vues.
Per I.C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Mr. W. A. Jones.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru from Hongkong: Mr. A. E. Wearne and two children, Miss E. Stevenson, Messrs. R. Nakashima, T. Sekito, G. Tanagaya, S. Fujita, J. V. Litchfield.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.
Tuesday, March 4, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

26.—Overcast, gloomy weather with a few drops of rain in our regions during the afternoon. S.E. squalls at the mouth of the Yangtze. The barometers have rapidly risen on the Southern portion of the Eastern sea and in S.W. Japan. One Chinese depression makes its way E.N.E. wards across Northern Kiangsu; another is moving towards Liaotung.
28.—Overcast, misty weather. The depression of Kiangsu has put to sea in the early morning; light W.S.W. breezes veering to the N.W.

Thursday, February 27, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.99	29.98
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.17	-0.07
Variation for 12 hrs.	-0.02	0.07
Wind—Direction	SSW	NNW
Wind—Miles per hour	8.1	9.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	48° 4	53° 0
Humidity	93	74
Nebulosity 0-10	10	10
Rainfall inches	..	..

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.
HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases.
Men's and Women's Diseases.
Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism and nervous prostration) and skin diseases.
Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.
(Japanese) **Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.**
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2379.

Concession Francaise de Shanghai

AVIS

Elections Municipales du 4 Mars 1919

Candidatures presentées au Consulat Général de France:—
20 Février 1919:
P. Le Bris Candidat Français
J. Beudin Candidat Français
X. Dard Candidat Français
R. Fano Candidat Français
L. Lion Candidat Français
E. Binder Candidat Français
L. Campe Candidat Français
W. J. N. Dyer Candidat Français
J. W. Gallagher Candidat Français

Le Consul de France
Chargé du Consulat Général de France.
A. WILDBIN.
(21804)

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES (1909).

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21278.

Municipal Notification

No. 2580

IN accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, we, the undersigned scrutineers duly appointed by the Council, hereby declare that the following nine Ratepayers polled the greatest number of votes at the election held on February 20 and 21, and are therefore declared to have been duly elected as the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, for the year 1919:—

E. C. Pearce	931
W. L. Meriman	704
A. Howard	675
Ed. White	635
T. Ibukiyama	621
A. Brooke-Smith	594
H. A. J. Macray	584
J. H. Dollar	493
C. M. Bain	464

Total number of votes 956 and 21 irregular votes.

Edw. F. MACKAY,
H. G. SIMMS,
Scrutineers.
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, February 21, 1919.
21307

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

**No 14 The Bund
No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road**

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.
By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.
21291

